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**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF  
THE STRAWBERRY RUN PROJECT AREA  
AND PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE  
44AX0240, CITY OF ALEXANDRIA,  
VIRGINIA**

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CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

**January 2020**



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## ABSTRACT

In June 2019, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Strawberry Run project area in Alexandria, Virginia, on behalf of Wood PLC. The Office of Historic Alexandria and Alexandria Archaeology requested the study of the 3.9-acre (1.6-ha) parcel of land situated on the west side of Fort Williams Parkway prior to stream restoration. The survey included a visual inspection of the project area to identify surface features, areas likely to contain intact soils, and disturbed areas, followed by systematic shovel test pit (STP) survey of areas found to have the potential to contain archaeological deposits. Due to the proximity of the project area to two Civil War fort sites, a metal detector survey was also conducted in undisturbed portions of the projects area. The goals of the survey were to identify archaeological resources over 50 years in age and to make recommendations concerning National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for all identified resources.

Phase I fieldwork at the Strawberry Run project area resulted in the excavation of 34 STPs, the recovery of three metal detector targets, and the identification of one archaeological site. All three of the metal detector targets dated to the twentieth century and are considered to each represent an isolated find rather than an archaeological site. **By definition, ISFs 1–3 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP.** The archaeological site, 44AX0240, comprised 28 prehistoric artifacts recovered from two STPs and 13 surface collection (SFC) locations. The majority of the artifacts (n=24) were recovered from within the channel and along the banks of Strawberry Run, the stream running through the project area. The assemblage from the site consisted primarily of quartzite cobbles that had been collected, tested, and reduced by prehistoric populations exploiting them for raw material for stone tool production. One temporally diagnostic artifact, a Halifax projectile point, was recovered from an STP and evidences the use of the site during the Middle Archaic period. Because prehistoric archaeological sites are rare within the City of Alexandria due to extensive development and disturbance, and because quartzite cobble quarry sites were previously unknown within the city, **Dovetail recommended that site 44AX0240 was potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.**

Because the proposed project is focused on stream restoration and the archaeological site was located largely within the stream channel, avoidance of the site during construction activities was not possible. As a result, in consultation with the client and with the staff of Alexandria Archaeology, it was decided that a Phase II evaluation of the site was warranted. The Phase II investigations at the site resulted in the excavation of an additional 33 STPs and four test units (TUs). Phase II investigations resulted in the recovery of an additional 245 artifacts, including eight Civil War-era projectiles. No features were identified and substantial portions of the site were shown to be either eroded or disturbed. Given the lack of features, and the relatively sparse assemblage, it is unlikely that further work would yield significant information regarding prehistory or Civil War activity in Alexandria. As such **Dovetail recommends that 44AX0240 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP based on the Phase II testing results.**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	5
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING .....	7
Geology.....	7
Hydrology .....	7
Soils.....	7
HISTORIC CONTEXT .....	9
Prehistoric History .....	9
Pre-Clovis (?–13,000 B.P.) .....	9
Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 B.P.) .....	10
Archaic Period (10,000–3200 B.P.).....	10
Woodland Period (3200–400 B.P.).....	11
Historic Period .....	12
Settlement to Society Period (1630–1750) .....	12
Colony to Nation Period (1750–1789).....	14
Early National Period (1789–1830).....	14
Antebellum Period (1830–1860).....	16
Civil War (1861–1865).....	17
Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917).....	17
World War I to World War II (1911–1945).....	18
The New Dominion (1945–Present) .....	19
METHODOLOGY .....	21
Phase I Survey.....	21
Phase II Investigations .....	22
Laboratory Methods.....	22
BACKGROUND RESEARCH .....	25
Previously Completed Surveys .....	25
Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources .....	26
Previously Recorded Architectural Resources.....	27
RESULTS OF THE PHASE I FIELDWORK.....	33
Pedestrian Survey.....	33
Shovel Test Survey .....	36
Metal Detector Survey .....	37
Site 44AX0240.....	37
Site Description.....	37
Evaluation and Significance .....	37
RESULTS OF THE PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION .....	41
Close-Interval Shovel Testing.....	41
Test Units .....	44
Test Unit 1.....	44
Test Unit 2.....	46
Test Unit 3.....	47
Test Unit 4.....	49

Interpretation .....	50
Evaluation and Significance .....	53
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION .....	55
REFERENCES .....	57
APPENDIX A: STP CATALOG.....	67
Phase I.....	69
Phase II.....	71
APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG .....	73
APPENDIX C: PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR QUALIFICATIONS.....	81
APPENDIX D: SITE FORM .....	83



## List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of Alexandria, Virginia, and the Project Area Location. ....	2
Figure 2: Location of the Project Area on Topographic Map.....	3
Figure 3: Strawberry Run Project Area .....	6
Figure 4: 1749 Map of Alexandria, Depicting Building Lots and Their Owners.....	13
Figure 5: 1798 Map of Alexandria, Referring to it as Part of the District of Columbia.....	15
Figure 6: Map of Alexandria During the Civil War .....	18
Figure 7: Phase I Testing in the Strawberry Run Project Area.....	35
Figure 8: Typical Profile for STPs on East Side of Strawberry Run. ....	36
Figure 9: Typical Profile for STPs on West Side of Strawberry Run.....	36
Figure 10: Site 44AX0240 as Identified in the Phase I Survey .....	38
Figure 11: Site 44AX0240 as Delineated by the Phase II Investigations. ....	42
Figure 12: Phase II Testing in Site 44AX0240 .....	43
Figure 13: Typical Phase II STP Profile. ....	44
Figure 14: TU 1, West Wall Profile.....	45
Figure 15: TU 2, North Wall Profile.....	47
Figure 16: TU 3, East Wall Profile .....	48
Figure 17: TU 4, North Wall Profile.....	50

## List of Tables

Table 1: Soils in the Project Area .....	8
Table 2: Size Classes Used for Lithic Identification. ....	23
Table 3: Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile (1.6 km) of the Project Area. ....	25
Table 4: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within 1 Mile (1.6 km) of the Project Area. .....	27
Table 5: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources Within 1 Mile (1.6 km) of the Project Area .....	29
Table 6: Summary of Archaeological Results from Strawberry Run Project Area. ....	56

## List of Photos

Photo 1: Typical Setting in Project Area, Looking North. ....	5
Photo 2: Strawberry Run and Banks, Looking North. ....	33
Photo 3: Tributary Drainage of Strawberry Run, Looking Northwest. ....	34
Photo 4: Quartzite Biface Recovered from Site 44AX0240.....	39
Photo 5: TU 1, West Wall Profile.....	45
Photo 6: TU 2, North Wall Profile.....	46
Photo 7: TU 3, East Wall Profile. ....	48
Photo 8: TU 4, North Wall Profile.....	49
Photo 9: Minié Ball and Round Musket Balls Recovered from Site 44AX0240. ....	52
Photo 10: Buckshot Recovered from Site 44AX0240. ....	52

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## INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Strawberry Run project area in Alexandria, Virginia, on behalf of Wood PLC, in June 2019 (Figure 1–Figure 2, pp. 2–3). The Office of Historic Alexandria and Alexandria Archaeology requested the study of the 3.9-acre (1.6-ha) parcel of land situated on the west side of Fort Williams Parkway, between the intersections with Dearborn Place and Tupelo Place prior to the restoration of the Strawberry Run stream banks. The survey included a visual inspection of the project area to identify surface features, areas likely to contain intact soils, and disturbed areas, followed by systematic shovel test pit (STP) survey of areas found to have the potential to contain archaeological deposits. Due to the proximity of the project area to two previously recorded Civil War fort archaeological sites, a metal detector survey was also conducted in parts of the project area where vegetation did not hinder the use of the instrument. The goals of the survey were to identify archaeological resources over 50 years in age and to make recommendations concerning National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for all identified resources.

Based on the results of the archaeological study, one site was recommended for additional studies at the Phase II level (44AX0240) due to the presence of prehistoric artifacts with potentially intact stratigraphy. Post-field dialogues with Alexandria Archaeology resulted in a request to conduct the Phase II testing prior to the completion of the Phase I report. As such, this document includes both the results of the initial Phase I survey and the ensuing Phase II testing at site 44AX0240.

The work was conducted in accordance with the City of Alexandria's Archaeological Protection Code, and archaeological guidelines and regulations promulgated by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) and the City of Alexandria as necessary.

The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted from June 17–19, 2019, and the Phase II evaluation of site 44AX0240 was conducted from September 23–26, 2019. Fieldwork was overseen by field directors Joseph Blondino and Kevin McCloskey, assisted by crew chief Jonas Schnur and field technicians Reagan Anderson, Alison Cramer, and Daniel Kehr. Kerri Barile served as Principal Investigator. Dr. Barile meets or exceeds the standards established for archaeologists by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

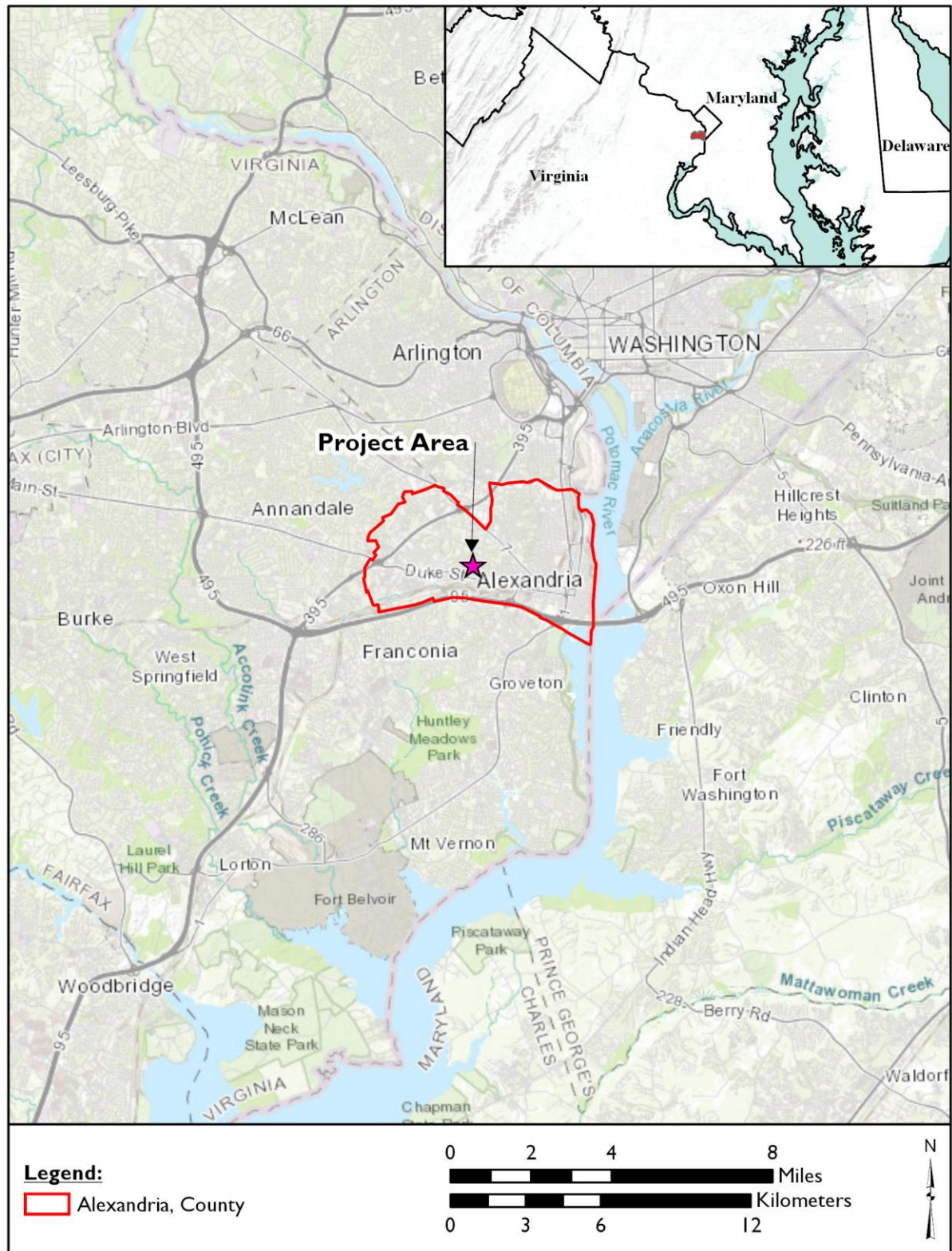


Figure 1: Map of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, and the Project Area Location (Esri 2018a).





Figure 2: Location of the Project Area on the United States Geological Survey's Alexandria, Virginia 7.5 Minute Topographic Digital Raster Graphic Mosaic (Esri 2018b).

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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 3.9-acre (1.6-ha) Strawberry Run project area is located in a residential neighborhood of south-central Alexandria, north of Duke Street and west of Quaker Lane. The project area is bounded to the east by Fort Williams Parkway, to the south by City-owned lands in Fort Williams Park, and to the west and north by the yards of private residences. The entirety of the project area is a wooded stream valley along Strawberry Run, a first-order tributary to Cameron Run. The eastern boundary of the project area is characterized by a steep slope down to a terrace along the stream (Photo 1). The western side of the project area also features a steep slope with several small upland flats. At the far north end of the project area, Strawberry Run emerges from a culvert, and the stream channel is rip-rapped to minimize erosion. Below this, large pieces of concrete are present within the stream channel which seem to have been placed there in an attempt to minimize erosion and downcutting. Tributaries emerging from culverts enter the stream from both sides and appear to be storm sewer discharges rather than culvertized natural drainages. These tributaries are deeply incised, demonstrating the extreme erosion resulting from the channeling of run-off from the adjacent suburban neighborhoods. The steep banks of Strawberry Run also evidence historic-period stream incision resulting from increased flow following the adjacent residential development and redirection of surface water into the stream via storm sewer culverts.



Photo 1: Typical Setting in Project Area, Looking North.

The proposed stream restoration project involves the stabilization of the stream banks and channel, as well as the construction of an access road for vehicles and equipment to be used in carrying out the project. Because much of the otherwise relatively undisturbed project area will be impacted by these activities, Phase I archaeological survey was designed to identify archaeological resources and assess NRHP eligibility of resources located within the property (Figure 3, p. 6). Following the identification of site 44AX0240 during the initial phase of field



work (discussed in a subsequent section of this report), Dovetail recommended the site as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Because avoidance of the site during construction activities was not feasible, a Phase II archaeological site evaluation was carried out, informed by consultation with Wood PLC, Alexandra Archaeology, and the City of Alexandria.





## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project area is located in a suburban section of Alexandria, Virginia, between Duke Street to the south and Seminary Road to the north, and west of Quaker Lane. Though just west of the heart of the City of Alexandria, the vicinity of the project area remained largely rural until the mid-twentieth century, when suburban development began spreading rapidly outward from the Alexandria and Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. By the mid-1960s, the area was almost completely transformed into a suburban landscape.

### **Geology**

Situated along the Potomac River in the northeastern portion of Virginia, the City of Alexandria is bordered by Arlington County to the north, the Potomac River and District of Columbia to the east, and Fairfax County to the south and west. Geologically, Alexandria lies within the western-most section of the Coastal Plain province in the Fall Zone separating the Coastal Plain from the adjacent Piedmont province, to the west. Underlying bedrock is composed primarily of igneous and metamorphic rock which originated during the Cambrian and Ordovician periods, approximately 400 and 500 million years ago. This bedrock is unconformably overlain in most areas by thick packages of sediment laid down during the Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary periods (Fleming 2008).

Most of the area lying west of old-town Alexandria and between Interstate 395 (I-395) and Interstate 495 (I-495) is underlain by sediments of the Potomac Formation, deposited during the Cretaceous period (Division of Geology and Mineral Resources 2016). Specifically, the Strawberry Run Valley is characterized as the Cameron Valley sand unit of the Potomac Formation. The upper portion of this unit is comprised primarily of medium to coarse arkosic channel sands, while exposures of the deeper portions of the unit contain gravelly sands noted in the channel of Strawberry Run during project fieldwork (Fleming 2015).

### **Hydrology**

The first-order stream, Strawberry Run, traverses the length of the project area, flowing south approximately 0.5 miles (0.8 km) from the project area to where it empties into Cameron Run. Cameron Run flows east, into the Potomac River approximately 2.7 miles (4.3 km) from its intersection with Strawberry Run. The Potomac River flows approximately 102.7 miles (165.3 km) generally south and empties into the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay joins the Atlantic Ocean between Cape Henry and Cape Charles

### **Soils**

Fertile, well-drained soils attracted both humans and game over millennia. Wild grasses, fruits, and seeds consumed by people both before and after the adoption of agriculture flourished in such settings. Numerous archaeologists cited the correlation between distribution of level, to gently sloping, well-drained, fertile soils and archaeological sites (e.g., Lukezic 1990; Potter 1993; Turner 1976; Ward 1965). Soil scientists classify soils according to natural and artificial

fertility and the threat posed by erosion and flooding, among other attributes. Soil Classes 1 and 2 represent the most fertile soils, those best suited for not only agriculture but for a wide range of uses. Soil productivity must be considered in relation to the productivity of the surrounding soils.

Three soil series are present in the project area (Table 1). Of these, the Class 2 Grist Mill-Woodstown complex soils are the most likely to have hosted prehistoric or historic period occupations. The dominant soils in the project area, the Codorus and Hatboro soils, are somewhat poorly-drained to poorly-drained and are unlikely to contain long-term occupation sites. However, owing to their locations along the stream course, they may contain evidence of special-purpose prehistoric sites such as resource extraction and/or processing areas.

Table 1: Soils in the Project Area (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

Soil Name	Percent of Project Area	Class	Slope	Characteristics
Codorus and Hatboro Soils	84.2%	3w/5w	0–2%	Somewhat poorly to poorly-drained; formed on alluvium
Grist Mill-Woodstown Complex	12.6%	2e	2–7%	Moderately well-drained to well-drained; formed on marine terraces
Kingstowne-Sassafras-Marumscoc Complex	3.2%	2e/3e/3w	7–15%	Moderately well-drained to well-drained; formed on marine terraces

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

Virginia's Native American prehistory typically is divided into three main periods, Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, based on changes in material culture and settlement systems. Recently, the possibility of a human presence in the region that pre-dates the Paleoindian period has moved from remote to probable; for this reason, a Pre-Clovis discussion precedes the traditional tripartite division of Virginia's Native American history. The seventeenth-through-twentieth-century historical overview follows the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) guidelines (DHR 2017). The cultural context, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and the DHR (2017), provides the historic social and environmental information required for evaluation of any archaeological and architectural resources present within the project area.

### Prehistoric History

#### *Pre-Clovis (?–13,000 B.P.)*

The 1927 discovery, at Folsom, New Mexico, of a fluted point in the ribs of an extinct species of bison proved that ancient North Americans had immigrated during the Pleistocene. It did not, however, establish the precise timing of the arrival of humans in the Americas, nor did it adequately resolve questions about the lifestyle of those societies (Meltzer 1988:2–3). Recent discoveries imply that humans occupied the Americas, including Virginia, prior to the appearance of Clovis fluted points in the archaeological record. Both the stratigraphic record and the radiocarbon assays from the recently excavated Cactus Hill site in Sussex County suggest the possibility of human occupation of Virginia well before the fluted point makers appeared on the scene (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Buried strata at the Cactus Hill Site, in Sussex County, Virginia, have returned radiocarbon dates of 15,000 years ago from sandy strata situated below levels containing fluted points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997:165).

The artifacts recovered from the sub-fluted-point levels present a striking contrast with the tool kit relied on by Paleoindians. Rather than relying on extensively finished chert knives, scraping tools, and spear points, the pre-Clovis peoples used a different but highly-refined stone technology. Prismatic blade-like flakes of quartzite, chipped from specially prepared cobbles and lightly worked along one side to produce a sharp edge, compose the majority of the stone cutting and scraping tools. Sandstone grinding and abrading tools, possibly indicating production of wood and bone tools, also occurred in significant numbers in the deepest artifact-bearing strata. Because these tools do not possess unique characteristics which immediately identify them as dating to the Pleistocene, archaeologists recognize the possibility that 15,000-year old sites have been overlooked for years.

### ***Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 B.P.)***

The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. Evidence for this occupation is manifest in fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds. Almost 1,000 known fluted projectile points have been discovered in Virginia (Anderson and Faught 1998). While the fluted Clovis and Folsom projectile points are the best known of the Paleoindian point types, others include Hardaway-Dalton and Hardaway Side-Notched (Barber and Barfield 1989). Most large Paleoindian period sites in the southeastern United States are quarry or quarry related (Meltzer 1988:21). Though the full range of available lithic resources was used to manufacture fluted points (e.g., Phelps 1983), a number of studies have noted a focus on cryptocrystalline materials (e.g., chert, jasper, chalcedony) (Gardner 1974, 1989; Goodyear 1979). The Paleo tool kit included scrapers, graters, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989).

### ***Archaic Period (10,000–3200 B.P.)***

The Archaic period is generally divided into three phases, Early (10,000–8800 B.P.), Middle (8800–5500 B.P.), and Late (5500–3200 B.P.). There does not appear to be a dramatic change in the tool kits of the Early Archaic and their Paleoindian predecessors. Actually, their settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be very similar (Anderson et al. 1996; Cable 1996). The transition into the Archaic period is marked by an increase in site size and artifact quantity, as well as an increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990). Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic period include the Kirk Corner-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points (Coe 1964; Custer 1990). In addition, some bifurcated stem points such as St. Albans and LeCroy appear to be associated with the increased use of hafted endscrapers (Coe 1964). The Early Archaic also marks the first appearance of ground stone tools such as axes, celts, adzes and grinding stones. At the close of this period, we see a shift to an increased reliance on a wider range of lithic resources.

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic period are more numerous, suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer periods of time. The Middle Archaic period coincides with a relatively warm and dry period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The Late Archaic period is often seen as the culmination of trends that began during the Early and Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:178). Mouer (1991:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the first half of the Late Archaic as “small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction.” Dent (1995:178) suggests that the Late Archaic is “a time that contains both the ends of one way of life and the beginnings of a significant redirection.” The artifact assemblage is dominated by bifacial tools; however, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators and

utilized flakes also characterize of Late Archaic assemblages. Groundstone tools, including adzes, celts, and axes, are seen during this period with the grooved axe making its first appearance during the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:181–182). Holmes points appear near the end of the Late Archaic period (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

The period of time from approximately 4500 B.P. to 3200 B.P. is referred to as the Transitional period by some (Mouer 1991), while others argue that due to the lack of pottery it is more accurately classified as an extension of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:180). By the early portion of this time period, glacial retreat led to higher sea levels on the Atlantic seaboard. This allowed for the development of large estuaries and tidal wetlands that were conducive to the development of coastal resources such as fish and shellfish. Sites dating to this time period are often located in areas where populations could exploit these types of resources, such as river valleys, the lower portion of the coastal plain tributaries of major rivers, and near swamps. This has led archaeologists to postulate that fish began to play a larger role in the subsistence system. Platform hearths seen during this period are interpreted as being associated with fish processing (Dent 1995:185).

Transitional period sites tend to be larger than those of the Archaic periods, likely reflecting an increase in population. Dent (1995) argues that the larger sites may be misinterpreted as reflecting longer term occupation and may simply be sites that were revisited for short period on many occasions. Material culture associated with the Transitional period includes soapstone vessels and broadspears. Broadspears associated with the later portion of the Late Archaic or Transitional period include the Savannah River, Susquehanna, and Perkiomen projectile points (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

### ***Woodland Period (3200–400 B.P.)***

The Woodland period is divided into three phases, Early (3200 B.P.–2300 B.P.), Middle (2300–1100 B.P.), and Late (1100–400 B.P.). The introduction of pottery, agriculture, and a more sedentary lifestyle mark the emergence of the Woodland period. The population surge that began in the Archaic continues in this period. The concurrent development of agriculture and pottery led early theorists to posit that they were linked; however, few still support this position. Alternatively, the evolution of technological and subsistence systems as well as various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction are currently believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic vessels (Egloff 1991).

Steatite-tempered Marcey Creek pottery, dating to the Early Woodland period, is thought to be the earliest ceramic ware in Virginia's Piedmont. Marcey Creek wares, considered experimental, are typically shallow, slab-built forms (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Another steatite-tempered ware, Selden Island, followed Marcey Creek and soon other temper types appear in the archaeological record (McLearen 1991). At approximately 1100 B.P. there is a shift from the earlier slab-construction techniques to coil-made conoidal or globular vessels. This shift is accompanied by the introduction of surface treatments such as cord marking and net impression (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Projectile points associated with the Early Woodland period include teardrop points sometimes classified as the Rossville and Piscataway types (Dent 1995; Mounier and Martin 1994).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the rise of “interregional interaction spheres, including the spread of religious and ritual behaviors which appear in locally transformed ways; localized stylistic developments that sprung up independently alongside interregional styles increased sedentism and evidence of ranked societies or incipient ranked societies” (McLearen 1992:55). While there is a degree of commonality among Middle Woodland peoples, one of the striking characteristics of this period is the rise of regional trends, particularly in pottery. Coastal Plain and Piedmont ceramic styles can be distinguished, as well as north–south differences that correspond to river drainages that drain into the Chesapeake Bay or Albemarle Sound. The diversity of surface treatments increases after 1500 B.P., and analysis of the regional pottery indicates that the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and Upper Dan were slightly different cultural subareas in the physiographic province of the Piedmont (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland period also sees the introduction of the triangular Levanna projectile point.

The Late Woodland period is marked by an increased reliance on agriculture, attendant population growth, larger villages and increased sociocultural complexity (Turner 1992). Ceramic types of the Late Woodland period in the project vicinity include the Albemarle, Potomac Creek, and Townsend types (Hantman and Klein 1992). The trend towards sedentary settlements continues throughout the Late Woodland period. In the early portion of this period, settlements consist of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization. However, by 300 B.P., larger villages are observed. Features associated with these villages include palisades, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials (Hantman and Klein 1992). The smaller Madison triangular projectile point is generally associated with the Late Woodland period.

During the period of initial European intrusion, the Potomac River fall line was “a dynamic cultural boundary” (Potter 1993:154). Non-violent social interaction resulted in the exchange of various goods by peoples residing upstream and downstream from the falls of the river (Potter 1993:158–161). Namoraughqend, the northernmost Potomac Valley settlement depicted on Smith’s (1624) *Virginia Discovered and Discribed*, was affiliated with the downstream Algonquian-speaking Nacotchtank. Namoraughqend was located within present-day Alexandria, Virginia.

## **Historic Period**

### ***Settlement to Society Period (1630–1750)***

Exploration of the Alexandria area began with Captain John Smith’s treks up the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay from 1607–1609 (Geddes 1967:7). The city’s origins can be traced back to the 6,000-acre land grant awarded to Robert Howson, an English ship captain, by Governor William Berkeley on October 21, 1669. In turn, Howson quickly sold the land to John Alexander (City of Alexandria 2019). By 1732, Hugh West, in-law to Philip and John Alexander, had established a tobacco warehouse for the inspection, weighing, and storage of tobacco barrels near Hunting Creek at the mouth of the Potomac. In 1748, tobacco buyers and growers submitted a petition to the General Assembly in Williamsburg appealing for the establishment of a town at the Hunting Creek Warehouse on the Potomac River in an area then known as Belhaven (Wilson 1983).

The petition successfully passed through the House of Burgesses and was approved on May 11, 1749 by Governor William Gooch. It proposed to establish the town on 60 acres (24.3 ha) immediately surrounding the tobacco warehouse owned by Philip and John Alexander. Despite initial protests by the Alexander family, the Williamsburg Assembly plotted out the town and began selling lots. A subsequent agreement was written to provide reimbursements to the family as town lots were sold and, as an additional gesture of goodwill, the legislators decreed that, the new town should be named Alexandria rather than continuing the name Belhaven (Wilson 1983).

Before a single house was ever built, surveyors carefully plotted out the city blocks and straight streets that are visible today (Wilson 1983). On July 13, 1749, the building lots were publicly auctioned off attracting prominent Virginia families such as the Fairfaxes and Washingtons (Figure 4). As the building lots quickly filled with brick buildings around the checkerboard design of the streets, the new town flourished as a prominent seaport.



Figure 4: 1749 Map of Alexandria, Depicting Building Lots and Their Owners (Washington 1749). Project area is located beyond the extent of this map to the west.

### ***Colony to Nation Period (1750–1789)***

Following in the Virginia tradition, the city and the surrounding area relied on monoculture tobacco cultivation, agricultural shipping, and the associated slave trade as a primary source of income throughout the eighteenth century. Establishment and control of trade roads that connected inland plantations to wharfs and storehouses along the Potomac proved to be a necessary and contributing element to the economy (Netherton and Netherton 1992).

In 1755, the British government sent Major General Edward Braddock to America with two regiments to prevent further incursions from the French and Indians. After considering the situation, a meeting with the colonial governments was called and held in Alexandria. The meetings, which would come to be known as the “The Congress of Alexandria,” would lead Braddock to determine that Parliament would have to impose taxes on the Americans in order to meet the cost of defense. The colonists would subsequently resist the levies, setting in motion the push for Independence (Wilson 1983). Alexandria would serve as a supply and hospital center during the conflict.

During the closing decade of the Colonial period, Alexandria served as one of the principal trading centers and ports in Virginia. Agricultural goods from all over the immediate area filtered their way to the city’s docks. As the eighteenth century drew to a close, city founders were looking for the next economic advantage. By 1797 they thought they had discovered it by way of canal building; they were not alone as many colonies along the eastern sea board had begun, or planned to begin, investing in what seemed a revolutionary concept in the transportation of goods (Fraley 1977).

### ***Early National Period (1789–1830)***

In 1789, Alexandria and a portion of Fairfax County were ceded by Virginia to become part of the newly created 10-mile-square (25.9 sq. km) District of Columbia (Figure 5, p. 15). Alexandria would remain within the legal boundaries of the District of Columbia until it was retroceded back to Virginia in 1847 (City of Alexandria 2007). At the beginning of the District period, Alexandria held prominence as a seaport and commercial center. From 1801 to 1846, the major thrust of municipal activity in Alexandria was directed at maintaining its position as a prime seaport and commercial center (Fraley 1977). By the turn of the century, Alexandria city residents were heavily involved in a variety of ventures attempting to open up navigation routes on the Potomac River. These ventures included the construction of roads, and later the construction of railroads, in order effectively transport goods from the hinterlands to the Potomac Tidewater (Fraley 1977; Williams 1977). During the War of 1812, the town would be captured and ransomed by the British while its warehouses would be plundered (City of Alexandria 2007).

Alexandria’s fortunes as a seaport suffered tremendously as it was cut off from foreign commerce by embargo legislation enacted by Congress between 1807 and 1809 and by the British blockade of the Chesapeake Bay during the ensuing War of 1812. Increasing enthusiasm for new and more effective means to open up the western environs of the Potomac to trade with the Tidewater area was widespread in the area (Fraley 1977). Soon the nation would be enthralled in the War of 1812 after which Americans would devote themselves to the





Northern Virginia's turnpike era lasted from 1795 to the early 1850s and resulted in building a trunk network of roads for the region. The first turnpike in the nation, Little River Turnpike, was established in 1795 to combat the deteriorating condition of the road beds. Tolls were collected on the turnpike until 1896, when Virginia's network of highways was expanded to include the turnpike (Geddes 1967:19–23). This road construction set in place the creation of the main Potomac River bridges: Chain Bridge (initial construction in 1797 and rebuilt multiple times); the “Long Bridge” (1809, currently named the Fourteenth Street Bridge); and the Aqueduct Bridge (1843, replaced by the current Key Bridge in 1923).

In 1802, work was completed on the Pawtomack Canal, the first element of a greater network to the west centering on canal and river movement along the Potomac. Although hailed as the foremost engineering achievement in North America at the time (Netherton and Netherton 1992:9), the project did not ensure financial success for its backers. Its end came in 1828 when the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was organized to build a canal on the Maryland side of the river, capable of operating at extremely high and low water levels—a downfall of the Pawtomack Canal (Netherton and Netherton 1992).

Northern Virginia's efforts to compete in the railroad boom of the mid-nineteenth century failed. Earlier efforts in Maryland (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1828) had connected Winchester and Baltimore, Maryland. Fairfax County entered the competitive railroad industry in 1852 with the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad, intended to link Washington, D.C. and the coal fields in the west (Netherton and Netherton 1992). This effort came too late and competition from across the river kept expansion to a minimum.

The British blockade of the Chesapeake in 1813 had initially benefited the merchants of Alexandria but in 1817 the prices on agricultural commodities began to fall. Alexandria would also suffer its first major fire in 1827, which damaged 50 buildings and affected many of the streets in the “Old Town” section.

### ***Antebellum Period (1830–1860)***

Between 1820 and 1840, the deteriorating wheat and tobacco trades, ironically, increased exports in two other “farm commodities,” slaves and fish. Alexandria would eventually become headquarters for the largest slave trading company in the United States (Sharrer 1977). In 1846, the process of retrocession of Alexandria back into Virginia would begin. On September 7, 1846 after a majority vote of support from the town fathers, retrocession to Virginia from the nation's capital was complete.

Between 1850 and 1860 Alexandria grew at a rate it had not known since the beginning of the century. The population increased, manufacturers and industry flourished, and economically Alexandria seemed poised to reap the prosperity of the next decade (Sharrer 1977). As the nation drew closer to war, it became apparent that the location and proximity to Washington would require isolation from the rest of Virginia and the South.

### ***Civil War (1861–1865)***

The ink on the Virginia Act of Secession from the Union was scarcely dry at the capitol in Richmond before Alexandria was occupied by Union forces (Fraley 1977). The city of Alexandria was occupied by Union forces on May 24, 1861, a day after Virginia ratified the ordinance of secession from the Union (Hurd 1970). The port town quickly became an important logistical center for federal forces. The city not only possessed a fantastic harbor and wharfs but was also equipped with a rail line, making the city that much more valuable as a supply center. As the war progressed Alexandria was inundated with wounded soldiers brought back on trains from the battlefields, causing the establishment of numerous temporary medical facilities. Near the end of the Civil War (from 1863–1865), the city served as the capitol of the Restored Government of Virginia, which represented the seven Virginia counties that had remained under federal control during the Civil War (City of Alexandria 2007).

Alexandria and the surrounding region were also encompassed by the ring of forts constructed around Washington, D.C. to protect the city. By the end of the war, this system of fortifications included 68 enclosed forts, 93 artillery batteries, three blockhouses, and 20 miles of rifle pits (National Park Service 2016). Because of its position guarding the southern approach to Washington from the Virginia side of the Potomac, the Alexandria vicinity boasted several forts. Work on the first of these, Fort Ellsworth, located on Shooters Hill, began immediately upon the occupation of the city by Federal forces on May 24, 1861 (Hurd 1970). Construction of Fort Worth, located just northwest of the present project area, began in September of that year. In early 1863, construction began on Fort Williams, located just east of the project area on a site called “Traitor’s Hill” by Union troops, a reference to the home of General Samuel Cooper, who joined the Confederacy just before the outbreak of the war. Cooper’s home, Cameron, was located on the site and was destroyed during construction of the fort. Fort Williams “commanded a deep ravine that enveloped the rear of Fort Worth” and that defines much of the present project area (Cooling and Owen 2010:73) (Figure 6, p. 18).

Although Alexandria remained an occupied city throughout the war, the city government continued to function. From 1862 on, however, the elected officials were Unionists and the views of the city government were in general harmony with those of the city’s uninvited guests (Fraley 1977). Alexandria’s situation as the most-secure, Federally held city of Virginia would aid efforts for the creation of West Virginia.

### ***Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917)***

Following the war, reconciliation of political differences and the drive to stimulate the city’s economy began. Alexandria had to get its commercial routes back into operation. Alexandria’s quick reconstruction following the Civil War was due, in part, to the availability of rebuilding materials. Stockpiles of military supplies were salvaged or auctioned off at reduced rates, making the reconstruction of physical infrastructure relatively inexpensive when compared to other areas in the state more distant to the nation’s capital.



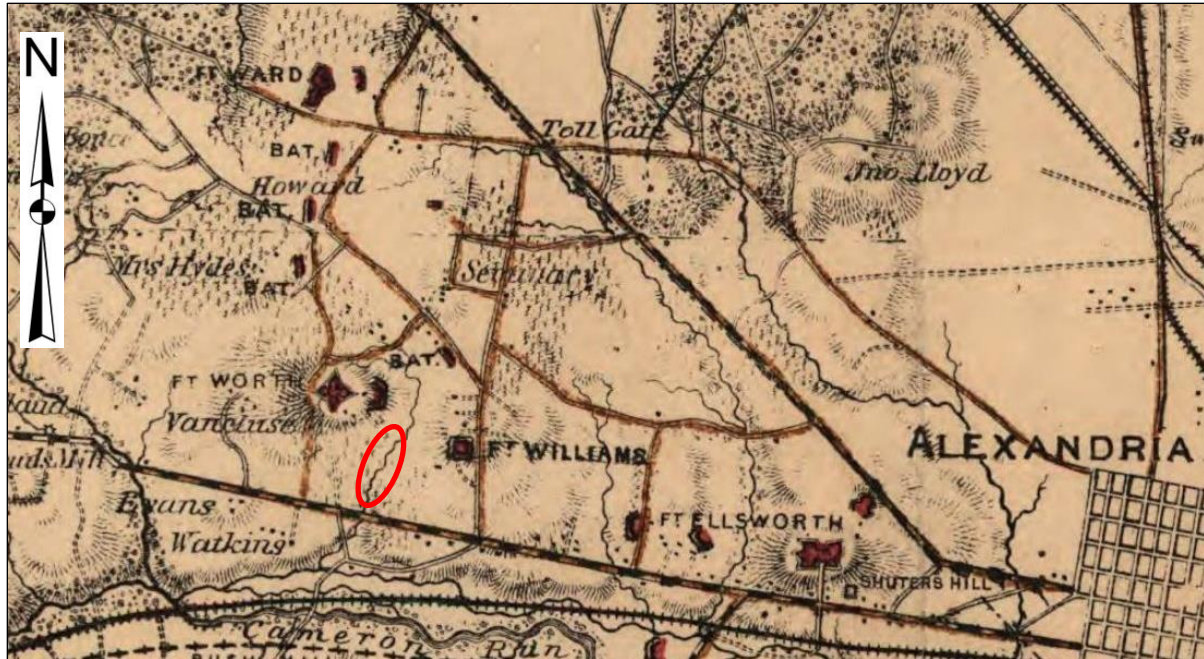


Figure 6: Map of Alexandria During the Civil War (United States War Department 1865).  
Approximate location of project area circled in red.

What happened in Alexandria reflected, perhaps in greater intensity, the politics of the period throughout Virginia (Fraley 1977). The Conservative parties dominated the city's governmental seat while Republicans struggled to get a foothold during the election of 1867. No further elections would be held until 1870 as Congress would designate it the state Military District Number One in order to enforce reconstruction policies. The end of Reconstruction would mark a return to power of the Conservatives. Following Reconstruction, the city once again focused its attention on the municipal debt. Unable to compete with the industrious giants of Richmond and Baltimore, Alexandria ceased to be an important seaport by the end of the century. Alexandria would recover slowly but never experience the prominence it once held and would quickly evolve into an urban center (Fraley 1977; Sharrer 1977).

### ***World War I to World War II (1911–1945)***

By 1906, a sophisticated trolley system was in place, stretching from the inner neighborhoods of Washington, D.C. to Alexandria and the surrounding counties in Virginia. The trolley system benefitted both people that lived in the county and within the Washington, D.C. urban area (Netherton and Netherton 1992:22). The expansion of utilities during the 1920s allowed substantial subdivisions to develop and urbanization to occur within the city and beyond (Netherton and Netherton 1992).

The depression of the 1930s only moderately affected the population of the greater Washington, D.C. region. The region was less vulnerable to the effects of the depression than other regions because of its lack of dependency on industry and its relationship with government and growing service-based industry. The 'New Deal' projects of the Roosevelt

Administration increased the size of the civil servant corps within the region and provided substantial numbers of jobs (Netherton and Netherton 1992:24).

***The New Dominion (1945–Present)***

The City of Alexandria changed dramatically after the First and Second World Wars. Important industries made their homes in Alexandria along with a growing number of professional organizations ranging from research and development to high technology, associations, and professional services. Alexandria now shares in the growth and prosperity of the greater Washington, D.C., area. Today, the City of Alexandria has many authentic eighteenth-century buildings, and the charm of the "Old and Historic District" is carefully preserved by strict architectural and demolition control (City of Alexandria 2007).

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# METHODOLOGY

## Phase I Survey

The goal of the Phase I archaeological survey was to identify all archaeological sites more than 50 years old within the project area. The survey methods employed to meet this goal were chosen with regard to the project's scope (i.e., the project's potential to affect significant resources, should they be present), the potential of the project area to contain significant archaeological resources, and local field conditions. Based on the environmental setting of the project area, the probability of discovering archaeological resources was considered low to moderate based on the degree of slope characterizing the margins of the project area and the presence of poorly-drained soils in the valley floor. However, while these attributes of the landscape may limit long-term habitability, they do not preclude the possibility of special-purpose sites being present.

A pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted across the entire project area to identify any archaeological features or artifact deposits visible at the surface and to identify areas which warranted subsurface investigation, as well as those which exhibited disturbance, wet soils, slope, or other factors that would render subsurface investigation unnecessary. The locations of any artifacts recovered during the pedestrian reconnaissance were recorded using a handheld GPS.

Subsurface testing consisted of STPs excavated at 50-foot (15.2-m) intervals, along transects, across testable areas. Each transect was given a letter designation (A, B, etc.). STPs on each transect were given a numerical designation. The provenience information for each STP included a transect designation and a numerical designation (i.e., Transect A, STP 1). STPs measured approximately 1.25 feet (38.1 cm) in diameter and were excavated to penetrate at least 0.3 feet (9.1 cm) into sterile subsoil where possible.

All soil excavated from STPs passed through 0.25-inch (0.6-cm) hardware mesh cloth. Each natural stratum was given a stratum designation (e.g., I, II, III) in order to delineate stratigraphic relationships. Soil conditions, weather information, and notations on disturbances were recorded within field notes.

Due to the proximity of the project area to two Civil War fort sites, a metal detector survey was conducted concurrent with the shovel-testing survey across portions of the project area that were not visibly disturbed by grading or other ground-disturbing activities and where vegetation permitted use of the instrument. Where metal detecting was conducted, transects were spaced at 25-foot (7.6-m) intervals and surveyed using a Fisher Gold Bug metal detector. Metal detecting was conducted by swinging the instrument in approximately 6-foot (1.8-m) arcs along transects to ensure maximum coverage and was carried out by Dovetail staff with extensive experience in the use of metal detectors on military sites. Positive contacts were excavated and the locations of any contacts that yielded historic artifacts were mapped using a handheld GPS.

## **Phase II Investigations**

Phase II investigations were conducted at site 44AX0240, identified during the Phase I survey. The Phase II methods were designed to more accurately define site boundaries, assess site integrity, and provide sufficient data to allow for a well-informed recommendation regarding the eligibility of site 44AX0240 for inclusion in the NRHP.

The Phase II investigations began with the excavation of close-interval STPs to identify areas of artifact concentration. Phase II STPs were excavated at 25-foot (7.6-m) intervals and were named using Cartesian coordinates designating their position in northings and eastings relative to a site datum located at N500 E500. Otherwise, excavation of STPs followed the same methodologies as used during the Phase I survey.

Test units (TUs) were excavated in four locations within the site. TUs measured 3 x 3-feet (0.9 x 0.9-m) and were excavated in natural levels. All soils were screened through 0.25-in (0.6-cm) mesh. All cultural material recovered during the investigation was collected and bagged according to provenience. Profile photographs were taken and scaled drawings made of at least one wall from each unit. The location of each test unit was plotted using a handheld GPS receiver.

## **Laboratory Methods**

Archaeological specimens collected during the evaluation were transported to the Dovetail laboratory in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for processing and analysis. Prior to washing, each bag was cross-referenced with the field log to confirm provenience information and contents. Stable objects were washed with tap water and a soft brush with special attention paid to edges of ceramics and glass to better aid in identification. After washing, the artifacts were grouped by provenience and placed on a drying rack.

Once dry, the artifacts were cataloged for analysis. Specific characteristics were described using currently accepted terminology and were entered into an Access database. Following the cataloging, all artifacts were prepared for final curation. This was completed according to the Alexandria Collections Management Standards. This process included: one, labeling all artifacts using archival materials; two, bagging all artifacts in 4-mil plastic ziplock bags; and three, organizing and labeling each Hollinger box.

The artifact catalog includes general provenience information and quantity for each artifact type. Artifacts were broken into three general categories: historic, prehistoric, or natural. Artifact types were assigned according to a variety of generally accepted systems. Debitage analysis rests primarily on patterned variation in size and form (Shott 1994; Sullivan and Rozen 1985). Flakes that are partial or non-flake pieces that are considered debris from stone tool production (shatter, angular debris, etc.) were be given non-reduction sequence types (Andrefsky 1998; Whittaker 1994). Whole flakes were assigned to one of five size classes for analysis as shown in the table below (Table 2, p. 23 ). Size classes were assigned by placing the flake inside a series of circles drawn to the sizes described in the table below. In addition, the type of cortex (cobble or tabular) as well as the percentage of cortex was recorded. Six categories were used to indicate the percentage of cortex on a lithic: cortex absent on the



exterior surface (0 percent), 1–24 percent cortex, 25–49 percent cortex, 50–74 percent cortex, 75–99 percent cortex, and 100 percent cortex.

Table 2: Size Classes Used for Lithic Identification.

Size class	English size	Metric size
1	0.39" or less	10 mm or less
2	0.43"– 0.78"	11–20 mm
3	0.82"–1.18"	21–30 mm
4	1.22"–1.57"	31–40 mm
5	1.57" and above	40 mm and above

Material type was recorded for all lithic artifacts. Fractured cobbles which exhibited reddening, crazing, or irregular fracture patterns but with no evidence of flake removal or use as abrading or pounding tools, were classified as thermally altered stone (TAS), (Mounier 2008; Neubauer 2018; Pagoulatos 1992:115–129; Petraglia 2002:241–269). These artifacts are assumed to reflect use in hearths or as boiling stones, though post-depositional thermal alteration remains a possibility. Diagnostic projectile points were identified using regional references (Custer 1996, 2001; Fogelman 1988; Justice 1987; Kraft 2001; Ritchie 1971).

Historic artifacts were divided into material type (Architectural [ARC], Arms and Ammunition [ARM], Ceramic [CER], Glass [GLS], Metal [MET], Organic [ORG], Other [OTH], and Personal [PER]) for basic analysis. The artifacts were then identified as to specific wares or manufacturing techniques. Architectural artifacts generally included any item that was used in the construction of a building such as nails, window glass, brick, cut stone, mortar, plaster, roofing slate, etc. Specifically, nails were recorded as hand-wrought, machine cut with wrought heads, machine cut with machine cut heads, and wire (galvanized and ungalvanized) (Adams 2002; Nelson 1968). Window glass was broken into pre- and post-industrial categories, and brick was defined as either hand-made or machine-made. The Arms and Ammunition category included flints, bullets, bayonets, sabers, mortar shells, etc. that were used during battle activity or for personal use such as hunting.

Historic ceramics were subdivided into refined and coarse earthenware, refined and coarse stoneware, porcelain, and semi-porcelain. Decoration, such as applied paint, transfer print, and molding, were also noted, and each fragment was examined to determine specific vessel aspect (i.e., body, base, handle, rim). Specific ware types and manufacture dates were identified using Bartoviks (1980), the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) (2006), Florida Museum of Natural History (2019), Greer (1970), Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab (2019), Noël Hume (1969), Pittman et al. (1987), and South (1977). Glass included all domestic glass fragments, which were catalogued by manufacturing techniques, as well as color, use, attribute, and decoration (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Madden and Hardison 2002). This category was broken down by vessel and bottle glass distinctions to help identify their possible use without seeing the actual artifact, for example a piece of glass representing a candy dish versus a wine bottle.

Metals were categorized by function if possible, shape or form, and type of metal. Organic included shell, bone, and any other culturally but naturally occurring object. The Other category included items that did not fit into a more specific category, such as slag, ceramic insulators and porcelain toilet fragments. Personal items consist of buttons, pipe fragments, military accoutrements, jewelry, etc.

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting fieldwork, the potential of the project area to contain archaeological resources and architectural properties eligible for listing in the NRHP was assessed by searching the DHR site file maps and records, historic map projections, and examining the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) maps for the area. The CWSAC maps did not show any major Civil War battles in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Additional research was conducted on historic maps of the project area and vicinity. Historic Aerials, the Library of Congress online repository, and the Alabama Maps Archive were consulted.

A review of DHR records indicated 20 archaeological sites and 60 architectural resources have been previously recorded within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the parcel under study. Four of these sites are less than 2,000 feet (609.6 m) away. Additionally, 16 previously completed surveys were on record in the general vicinity of the project area. These resources and surveys are discussed in the following sections.

### Previously Completed Surveys

Sixteen previous surveys have occurred within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area, not including the present study. The surveys were related to transportation (rail and road) improvements and commercial/industrial or residential development. A brief chronological list of the surveys and their titles follow. The year of survey, author and title of the survey, are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile (1.6 km) of the Project Area.

Year	Surveyor	Title	Author(s)
1983	Soil Systems Division, Professional Service Industries, Inc.	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Segment J2 of the Franconia-Springfield Metrorail Line, City of Alexandria and Fairfax County, Virginia.</i>	Charles LeeDecker, Jonathan Gerlach, Cheryl A. Holt, Susan A. Lebo, and Teresa E. Ossim
1989	Engineering-Science Chartered (Engineering-Science, Inc.)	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Quaker Village Site.</i>	Jesse Daugherty, Madeleine Pappas, Justin Patton, and Kimberly Prothro
1991	Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.	<i>Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey of the Clermont Avenue Interchange, City of Alexandria and Fairfax County, Virginia.</i>	Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.
1992	KFS Historic Preservation Group (Philadelphia, PA)	<i>Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia, Cultural Resource Investigation.</i>	Jay F. Custer
1993	Engineering-Science Chartered (Engineering-Science, Inc.)	<i>An Archaeological Survey at the Alexandria Business Center, Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	Michael Petraglia, Catherine Toulmin, Madeleine Pappas, Douglas Owsley, and Robert Mann

Year	Surveyor	Title	Author(s)
1996	Potomac Crossing Consultants	<i>Woodrow Wilson Bridge Improvement Study, Integrated Cultural Resources Technical Report (and Appendices).</i>	J. Sanderson Stevens, Alice Crampton, Diane Halsall, Elizabeth Crowell, and J. Lee Cox, Jr.
1997	Thunderbird Archaeological Associates	<i>Phase I Archeological Investigations at the Proposed 7 Acre Parking Lot, First Baptist Church, Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	William Gardner and Jennifer Schmidt
1999	URS Group, Inc.	<i>Supplemental Historic Architectural Survey of the Revised Area of Potential Effects for the Woodrow Wilson Bridge Improvement Project, I-95/I-495 from Telegraph Road to MD 210, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.</i>	Mary Sayers
2004	Thunderbird Archaeology	<i>Phase I - Phase III Archeological Investigations at 206 North Quaker Lane, Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	Christine Jirikowic, Gwen Hurst, and Tammy Bryant
2004	Thunderbird Archaeology	<i>Phase I Archeological Investigation at 1400 Janneys Lane, Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	Christine Jirikowic, Gwen Hurst, and Tammy Bryant
2005	John Milner and Associates, Inc.	<i>Archaeological Investigations for Quaker Ridge Housing (44AX195), Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	Joseph Balicki, Bryan Corle, Charles Goode, and Lynn Jones
2005	John Milner and Associates, Inc.	<i>Documentary Study, Archaeological Evaluation and Resource Management Plan for Virginia Theological Seminary Faculty Housing, Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	James Embrey, Lynn Jones, and Joseph Balicki
2006	KCI Technologies, Inc.	<i>Archaeological Evaluation Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey and Monitoring of the Weicking Property, 701, 702, 704, and 705 Arell Court, Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	Jeffrey Straka and Michael Clem
2007	Cultural Resources, Inc.	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 12 Lots on Taft Avenue and Donelson Street and Adjacent Stream Restoration Area, City of Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	Patrick Walters and Michael Clem
2010	John Milner and Associates, Inc.	<i>Archaeological Evaluation Associated with Utility Improvements and New Central Plant Facility, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	Kerri Holland, Cynthia Goode, Charles Goode, and Joseph Balicki
2013	John Milner and Associates, Inc.	<i>Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed Chapel for the Ages at the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.</i>	Charles Goode and Peter Leach

## Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

Twenty archaeological sites are located within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area (Table 4, p. 27). Of these, 15 date to the historic period, two date to the prehistoric period, and

one contains both historic and prehistoric components. There is no temporal data available for the remaining two sites. Nine of the sites located within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area contain military components related to the Civil War and include eight camps and an earthwork. The other historic sites include a cemetery, a church, a single dwelling, a railroad bed, and a mill and associated raceway. None of the archaeological sites located within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

Table 4: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within 1 Mile (1.6 km) of the Project Area.

DHR #	Type	Temporal Period	Eligibility
44AX0118	Dwelling, single	Historic/Unknown	Not Evaluated
44AX0130	Cemetery	19th Century: 2nd quarter (1825 – 1849), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 – 1924)	Not Evaluated
44AX0150	Church	19th Century: 4th quarter (1875 – 1899), 20th Century (1900 – 1999)	Not Evaluated
44AX0158	Railroad bed	19th Century (1800 – 1899)	Not Evaluated
44AX0173	Camp, Farmstead, Hospital, School	Antebellum Period (1830 – 1860), Civil War (1861 – 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 – 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 – 1945), The New Dominion (1946 – 1988), Post-Cold War (1989 – Present)	Not Evaluated
44AX0174	null	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. – 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 2nd half (1850 – 1899), 20th Century (1900 – 1999)	Not Evaluated
44AX0184	Other	20th Century (1900 – 1999)	Not Evaluated
44AX0186	Earthworks	19th Century: 2nd half (1850 – 1899)	Not Evaluated
44AX0191	Dwelling, single, Military camp	19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 – 1874)	Not Evaluated
44AX0193	Military camp	19th Century (1800 – 1899)	Not Evaluated
44AX0195	Camp	19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 – 1874)	Not Evaluated
44AX0199	Camp, Dwelling, single	18th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1725 – 1774)	Not Evaluated
44AX0200	Camp, School	19th Century: 2nd half (1850 – 1899), 20th Century: 1st half (1900 – 1949)	Not Evaluated
44AX0206	Mill, raceway	19th Century (1800 – 1899)	Not Evaluated
44FX0524	null	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. – 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44FX0526	null	null	Not Evaluated
44FX0527	null	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. – 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44FX0559	Other	null	Not Evaluated
44FX2331	Farmstead, Military camp	17th Century: 4th quarter (1675 – 1699), 19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 – 1874)	Not Evaluated
44FX2705	Camp, Dwelling, single, Trash scatter	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 – 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 – 1945), The New Dominion (1946 – 1988)	Not Evaluated

## Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

There are 60 previously recorded architectural resources located within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area (Table 5, p. 29). They range in age from the late-eighteenth century

through the twentieth century and include 28 single dwellings, 17 commercial buildings, a church, a duplex, a farmhouse, a Civil War fortification, a government building, a historic district, a library, a mill, a post office, a railroad bridge, a railroad historic district, a restaurant, a school, a service station, and original boundary markers for the District of Columbia. Of these, four are listed in both the NRHP and the Virginia Landmarks Register: the original boundary markers for the District of Columbia (000-0022), the Virginia Theological Seminary Historic District (100-0123), the President Gerald R. Ford, Jr., House (100-0165) and the Charles M. Goodman House (100-5265). The President Gerald R. Ford, Jr., House (100-0165) is also listed as a National Historic Landmark. Three resources, the Burgundy Farm Country Day School (029-5507), the Phoenix Mill (100-0277), and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Historic District (500-0001) have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two resources, the Lowe House (029-5762) and the Hoxton House (100-0252) have been determined not eligible for the NRHP, and the remaining 51 resources have not been formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

Of the remaining 51 resources, there is one church (100-0211), 17 commercial buildings (100-5315, 100-5318, 100-5319, 100-5320, 100-5273, 100-5274, 100-5275, 100-5276, 100-5277, 100-5278, 100-5279, 100-5283, 100-5282, 100-5281, 100-5280, 100-0179, and 100-5316), 25 single dwellings (100-0215, 100-0257, 100-0255, 100-0216, 100-0226, 100-0192, 100-0268, 100-0258, 100-0272, 100-0269, 100-0256, 100-0206, 100-0254, 100-0180, 100-0270, 100-0207, 100-0210, 100-0253, 100-0182, 100-0276, 100-0212, 100-0213, 100-5005, 100-0125, and 100-5340), one duplex (100-5012), one fortification (100-0014), one government building (100-5322), one library (100-5013), one post office (100-5001), one railroad bridge (100-5338), one restaurant (100-5321), and one service station (100-5317).

The circa-1931 Oakland Baptist Church (100-0211), was organized in 1891, built in 1893, and re-built in 1931 as a simple, vernacular Romanesque church of one-story with a front-gabled roof and pyramidal tower. The 17 commercial buildings date between circa-1900 and 1967, with the majority dating to the early 1960s. These one- and two-story commercial buildings constructed in styles and materials that are all common for their era. The 25 single-family dwellings were constructed between 1774 and 1967. Eleven of these dwellings are on the Alexandria 100-Year-Old Building List. The houses are built in styles common to the era and area in which they were constructed, including Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Federal, and Craftsman. One dwelling, the Cameron House (100-0125), has actually been demolished and its brick and heavy timbers were used to build a powder magazine on the site, which has since been replaced by the two-story Cranford House. A duplex at 3935 Usher Avenue was previously recorded but has no data on its style, history, or construction date. The Civil War fortification along Quaker Lane (100-0014) was part of Fort Willian, built by Union troops to protect Washington, D.C. The government building at 195 Telegraph Road (100-5322) is a two-story, five-bay, commercial-style building constructed around 1965, located in an industrial area of Alexandria. The circa-1927 Joseph Bryan Memorial Library at the Episcopal High School (100-5013), was constructed in a Classical Revival style to match the rest of the campus, where the earliest buildings date to circa-1750. The Seminary Post Office (100-5001) is a small one-story, Greek Revival-style building constructed around 1850. It original served as the post office solely for the Seminary, but was later moved closer to the road to also serve the residents of Alexandria, a joint effort of the government and the Seminary. The railroad bridge (100-5338) is a three-

span, concrete beam bridge built on concrete piers, but may be a replacement of the circa-1946 bridge, as the materials appeared new in a 2016 survey. The bridge, which goes over Holmes Run, is located north of Eisenhower Avenue. The restaurant, Bucklands BBQ, at 25 South Quaker Lane (100-5321) is two-story, multi-bay, commercial-style building constructed around 1950. The Exxon service station at 2838 Duke Street (100-5317) is a circa-1968 one-story, multi-bay, brick veneer, service station. All of the previously recorded architectural resources within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area are typical in style and form for their time period in the City of Alexandria and Fairfax County, Virginia.

Table 5: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources  
Within 1 Mile (1.6 km) of the Project Area.

DHR #	Name/Location of Property	Resource Type	Date	NRHP Eligibility
000-0022	Original District of Columbia Boundary Markers; 3101 Manchester Street South, Jefferson Street South, King Street, Leesburg Pike - Alt Route 7	Boundary markers	1791–1793	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
029-5507	Burgundy Farm Country Day School; 3700 Burgundy Road	School	1946	DHR Staff: Eligible
029-5762	Lowe House; 3301 Burgundy Road, 3398 Tennessee Drive	Farmhouse	Circa 1908	DHR Evaluation Committee: Not Eligible
100-0014	Fort William; 200-300 Quaker Lane	Fortification	1862	Not Evaluated
100-0123	Virginia Theological Seminary Historic District; 3737 Seminary Road	Historic district	Beginning 1823	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
100-0125	Cranford; 212 North Quaker Lane	Single dwelling	19th Century	Not Evaluated
100-0165	President Gerald R. Ford, Jr., House; 514 Crown View Drive	Single dwelling	1955	NHL Listing, NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
100-0179	3010 Colvin Street	Commercial building	Circa 1900	Not Evaluated
100-0180	3220 Colvin Street	Single dwelling	1910	Not Evaluated
100-0182	3020 Duke Street	Single dwelling	1930	Not Evaluated
100-0192	1001 Janney's Lane	Single dwelling	1840	Not Evaluated
100-0206	2916 King Street	Single dwelling	1900	Not Evaluated
100-0207	2924 King Street	Single dwelling	1920	Not Evaluated
100-0210	3215 King Street	Single dwelling	1920	Not Evaluated
100-0211	Oakland Baptist Church; 3408 King Street	Church/chapel	1931	Not Evaluated
100-0212	4130 Lawrence Ave.	Single Dwelling	1938	Not Evaluated
100-0213	4150 Lawrence Ave.	Single Dwelling	1963	Not Evaluated

<b>DHR #</b>	<b>Name/Location of Property</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility</b>
100-0215	126 Longview Drive, North	Single Dwelling	1774	Not Evaluated
100-0216	200 Longview Drive, North	Single Dwelling	1824	Not Evaluated
100-0226	4007 Moss Place	Single Dwelling	1830	Not Evaluated
100-0252	Hoxton House; 1200 North Quaker Lane	Single Dwelling	1805	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
100-0253	108 North Quaker Lane	Single Dwelling	1924	Not Evaluated
100-0254	208 North Quaker Lane	Single Dwelling	1909	Not Evaluated
100-0255	Clarens; 318 North Quaker Lane	Single Dwelling	1814	Not Evaluated
100-0256	399 North Quaker Lane	Single Dwelling	1898	Not Evaluated
100-0257	The Cottage; 502 North Quaker Lane	Single Dwelling	1793	Not Evaluated
100-0258	504 North Quaker Lane	Single Dwelling	1858	Not Evaluated
100-0268	4103 Seminary Road	Single Dwelling	1850	Not Evaluated
100-0269	4112 Seminary Road	Single Dwelling	1885	Not Evaluated
100-0270	Howard Hall; 4135 Seminary Road	Single Dwelling	1910	Not Evaluated
100-0272	Strathblane; 4630 Strathblane Place	Single Dwelling	1860	Not Evaluated
100-0276	1105 Vassar Road	Single Dwelling	1930	Not Evaluated
100-0277	Phoenix Mill, Old Dominion Grist Mill; 3642 Wheeler Avenue	Mill	Circa 1776	DHR Staff: Eligible
100-5001	Seminary Post Office; Seminary Road	Post Office	Circa 1850	Not Evaluated
100-5005	43 Cockrell Avenue	Single Dwelling	1967	Not Evaluated
100-5012	3935 Usher Avenue	Duplex	No data	Not Evaluated
100-5013	Joseph Bryan Memorial Library; 1200 Quaker Lane, North	Library	Circa 1927	Not Evaluated
100-5265	Charles M. Goodman House; 510 Quaker Lane, North	Single Dwelling	Circa 1873	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
100-5273	3945 Wheeler Avenue	Commercial Building	1960	Not Evaluated
100-5274	4301-4317 Wheeler Avenue	Commercial Building	1962	Not Evaluated
100-5275	4401-4417 Wheeler Avenue	Commercial Building	1962	Not Evaluated
100-5276	4300-4316 Wheeler Avenue	Commercial Building	1962	Not Evaluated
100-5277	4400-4416 Wheeler Avenue	Commercial Building	1962	Not Evaluated



<b>DHR #</b>	<b>Name/Location of Property</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility</b>
100-5278	4200-4216 Wheeler Avenue	Commercial Building	1962	Not Evaluated
100-5279	4100-4116 Wheeler Avenue	Commercial Building	1962	Not Evaluated
100-5280	150 Gordon Street South	Commercial Building	1967	Not Evaluated
100-5281	115 Floyd Street South	Commercial Building	1965	Not Evaluated
100-5282	100 Early Street South	Commercial Building	1963	Not Evaluated
100-5283	80 Early Street South	Commercial Building	1962	Not Evaluated
100-5315	2756 Duke Street	Commercial Building	1940	Not Evaluated
100-5316	2830-2834 Duke Street - Alt State Route 236	Commercial Building	Circa 1965	Not Evaluated
100-5317	2838 Duke Street - Alt State Route 236	Service Station	1968	Not Evaluated
100-5318	3014 Colvin Street	Commercial Building	1945	Not Evaluated
100-5319	3124 Colvin Street	Commercial Building	1945	Not Evaluated
100-5320	100 Quaker Lane South	Commercial Building	1958	Not Evaluated
100-5321	25 Quaker Lane South	Restaurant	1950	Not Evaluated
100-5322	195 Telegraph Road - Alt State Route 611	Government Building	Circa 1965	Not Evaluated
100-5338	Holmes Run Railroad Bridge	Railroad Bridge	1946	Not Evaluated
100-5340	Sparrow Residence, Sparrow Roost, Mollegren, The Wilderness; 1220 Wilmer Avenue	Single Dwelling	Circa 1840	Not Evaluated
500-0001	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Historic District; current CSX tracks	Railroad Historic District	Beginning Circa 1837	DHR Staff: Eligible

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## RESULTS OF THE PHASE I FIELDWORK

Dovetail conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Strawberry Run project area in Alexandria, Virginia. The project area, encompassing 3.9 acres (1.6 ha), was subjected to pedestrian survey and photographic documentation. Following pedestrian inspection of the survey area, only those portions of the project area with the potential to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits were subjected to subsurface testing. Due to the proximity of the project area to two Civil War fort sites, metal detecting was also conducted where conditions allowed use of the instrument.

### **Pedestrian Survey**

Much of the project area was characterized by the steep slopes comprising the walls of the narrow Strawberry Run valley (Photo 2). Near the north end of the project area, Strawberry Run emerges from a large culvert into the project area. Smaller culverts also discharge stormwater runoff into the stream within the project area. The tributary channels fed by these culverts are already deeply incised due to the volume of water that courses through them during rain events (Photo 3, p. 34). Areas adjacent to these culverts have been disturbed by their installation, particularly at the north end of the project area. On the west side of Strawberry Run, the southern portion of the project area has been impacted by residential development and the back yards of homes have been artificially graded.



Photo 2: Strawberry Run and Banks, Looking North.





Photo 3: Tributary Drainage of Strawberry Run, Looking Northwest.

Within the channel of Strawberry Run itself, numerous large slabs of concrete are present. These were likely placed in the stream channel to mitigate the effects of erosion and downcutting of the streambed. As downcutting has likely been occurring at a greatly accelerated rate since the development of the surrounding area and use of the stream to channel stormwater.

A total of 24 artifacts was collected from 13 surface locations within the channel of Strawberry Run and along its banks, resulting in the identification of a single archaeological site, 44AX0240 (Figure 7, p. 35). These artifacts included two early-stage bifaces, a split cobble, a core, an anvil stone, two tested cobbles, and 16 pieces of debitage, mainly indicating early-stage lithic reduction. Despite the downcutting of the stream, these artifacts are considered to have been recovered from essentially the same locations in which they were originally deposited, having been translocated vertically as lag deposits rather than horizontally as stream bedload. The assemblage collected from the surface in and around the streambed suggests cobble testing and early-stage lithic reduction. The artifacts collected from the site indicate prehistoric exploitation of cobble deposits exposed by the channel of Strawberry Run for raw materials to make stone tools. As suitable materials were selected from the cobble deposits, they would have been transported elsewhere for later stages of reduction.



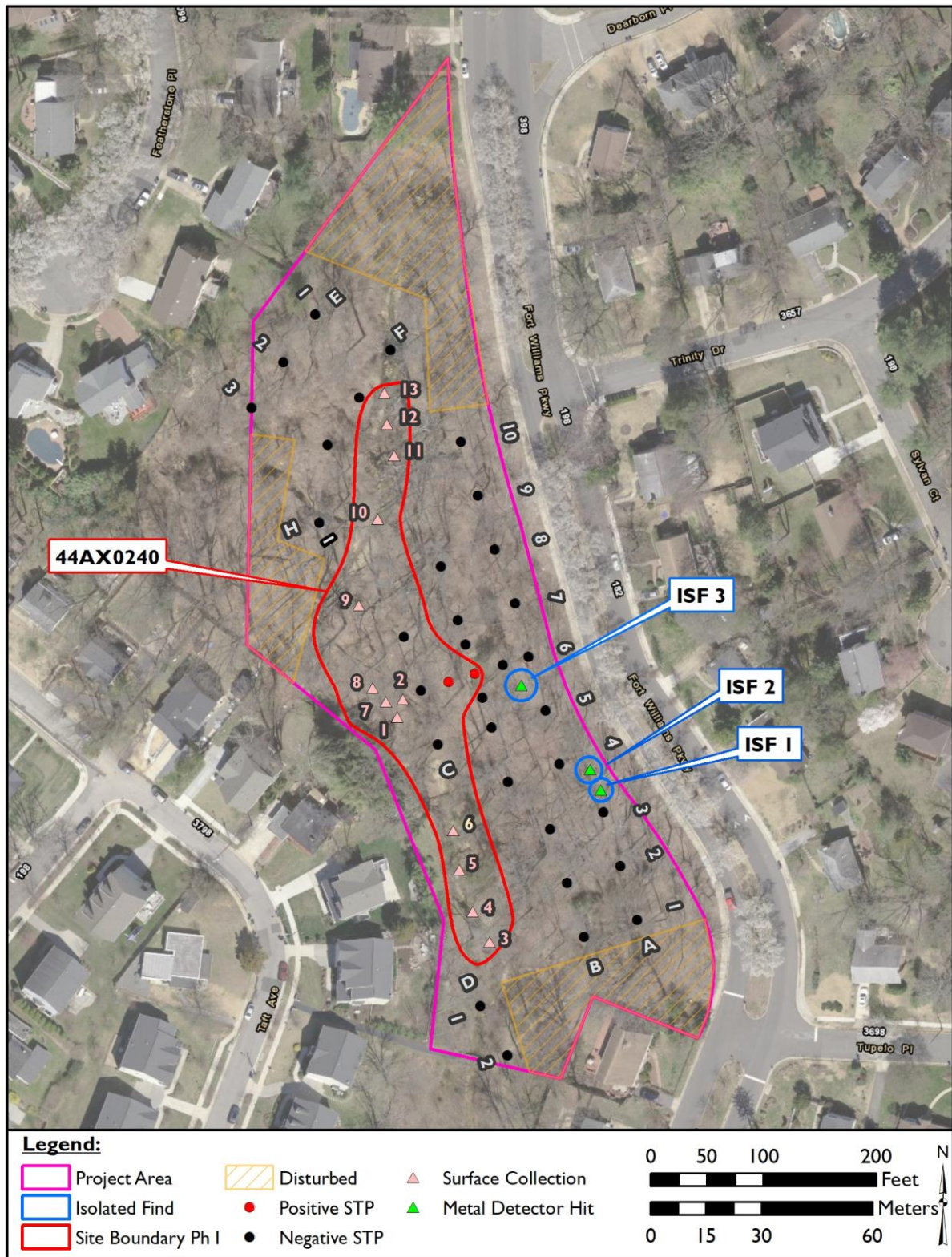


Figure 7: Phase I Testing in the Strawberry Run Project Area (Esri 2017).

## Shovel Test Survey

The subsurface portion of the survey included the excavation of 30 STPs along the primary testing grid, as well as an additional four radial STPs excavated around a positive shovel test (see Figure 7 p. 35). Shovel test profiles generally comprised an A horizon over subsoil. STPs averaged 0.9 feet (27.4 cm) in depth, with the deepest extending to 1.4 feet (42.7 cm) below ground surface. The A horizon extended to an average depth of 0.5 feet (15.2 cm). A typical STP profile on the east side of Strawberry Run consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam A horizon overlying a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam B horizon. A typical STP profile on the west side of Strawberry Run consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A horizon overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam B horizon (Figure 8–Figure 9). No features or buried surfaces were identified in any of the STPs excavated in the project area. Four artifacts were recovered from the STPs and are considered to be part of archaeological site 44AX0240, which is discussed in more detail below. The artifacts recovered from the STPs comprise one quartz flake, one quartzite flake, a quartz core, and a quartz Halifax projectile point dating to the Middle to Late Archaic period.

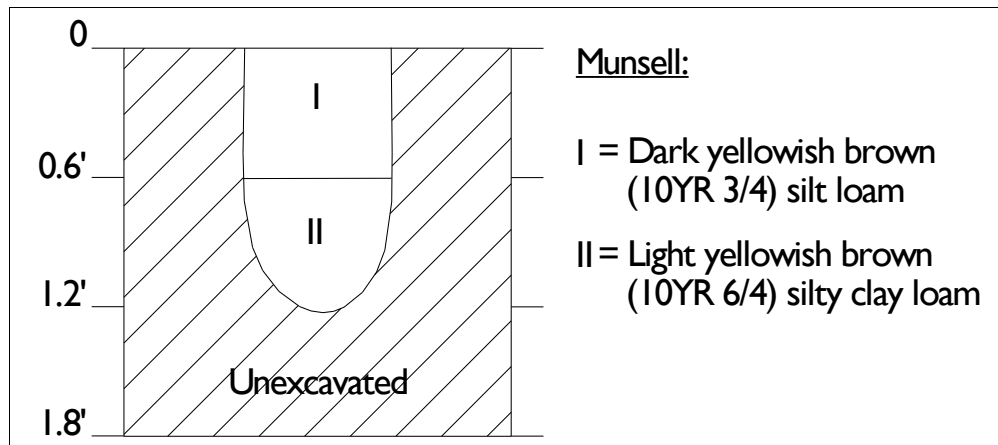


Figure 8: Typical Profile for STPs on East Side of Strawberry Run.

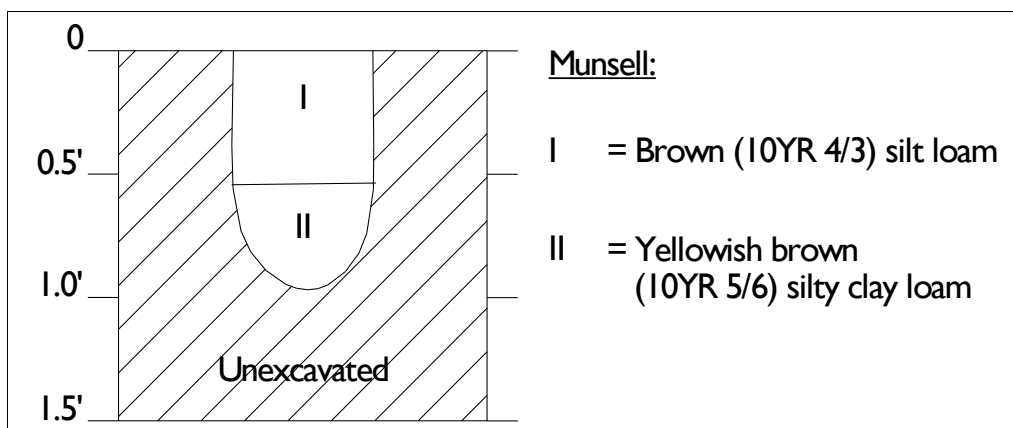


Figure 9: Typical Profile for STPs on West Side of Strawberry Run.

## **Metal Detector Survey**

Metal detection within the Strawberry Run project area was conducted primarily during the Phase I survey. However, the area was revisited concurrent with the Phase II survey as ground conditions at the time were more conducive to effective metal detection. A total of eight artifacts was recovered via metal detection. These included four objects designated as comprising three isolated finds (ISFs), all found during the initial Phase I work. They included an ungalvanized wire nail and another nail of indeterminate manufacturing technique that were recovered together as ISF 1, a shotgun shell (ISF 2), and a toy gun barrel (ISF 3). Isolated finds are, by definition, not eligible for NRHP listing. The remaining four artifacts located within the boundaries of site 44AX0240 included three apparent Civil War-era bullets, including a Minié ball, as well as one smaller piece of lead shot, all recovered during the Phase II fieldwork and discussed in more detail in a subsequent section of this report.

## **Site 44AX0240**

### ***Site Description***

Site 44AX0240 as identified during the Phase I survey consisted primarily of a surface scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts in and around the bed of Strawberry Run (see Figure 7, p. 35). Subsurface testing within the floodplain on the east side of the creek also produced lithic artifacts. A total of 32 artifacts was recovered from the site during the Phase I STP and surface collection survey. As identified during the Phase I survey, site 44AX0240 measures approximately 500 feet (152.4 m) along its longer north to south axis, and reaches a maximum east to west width of approximately 135 feet (41.4 m). Lying primarily in and along the banks of Strawberry Run, where the majority of the site assemblage was recovered via surface collection, but extending somewhat to the east, where limited subsurface artifact deposits were identified, 44AX0240, as identified during the Phase I survey encompassed 0.8 acres (0.3 ha). Soil profiles within the site were similar to those observed elsewhere on the east side of Strawberry Run (Figure 8, p. 36).

The artifact assemblage recovered from site 44AX0240 during Phase I testing consisted of 28 prehistoric lithic artifacts. The lithic assemblage was recovered primarily from the surface (n=24), with a small portion (n=4) of the lithic artifacts being found in subsurface contexts. Lithics recovered included two early-stage bifaces (Photo 4, p. 39), a split cobble, two cores, an anvil stone, two tested cobbles, and 18 pieces of debitage, mainly indicating early-stage lithic reduction, as well as a single temporally diagnostic artifact, a Halifax projectile point dating to the Middle to Late Archaic period (JefPat 2012).

### ***Evaluation and Significance***

Site 44AX0240 was evaluated in regards to Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; Criterion C, for its embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the



work of a master, or possess high artistic values; and Criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in history.

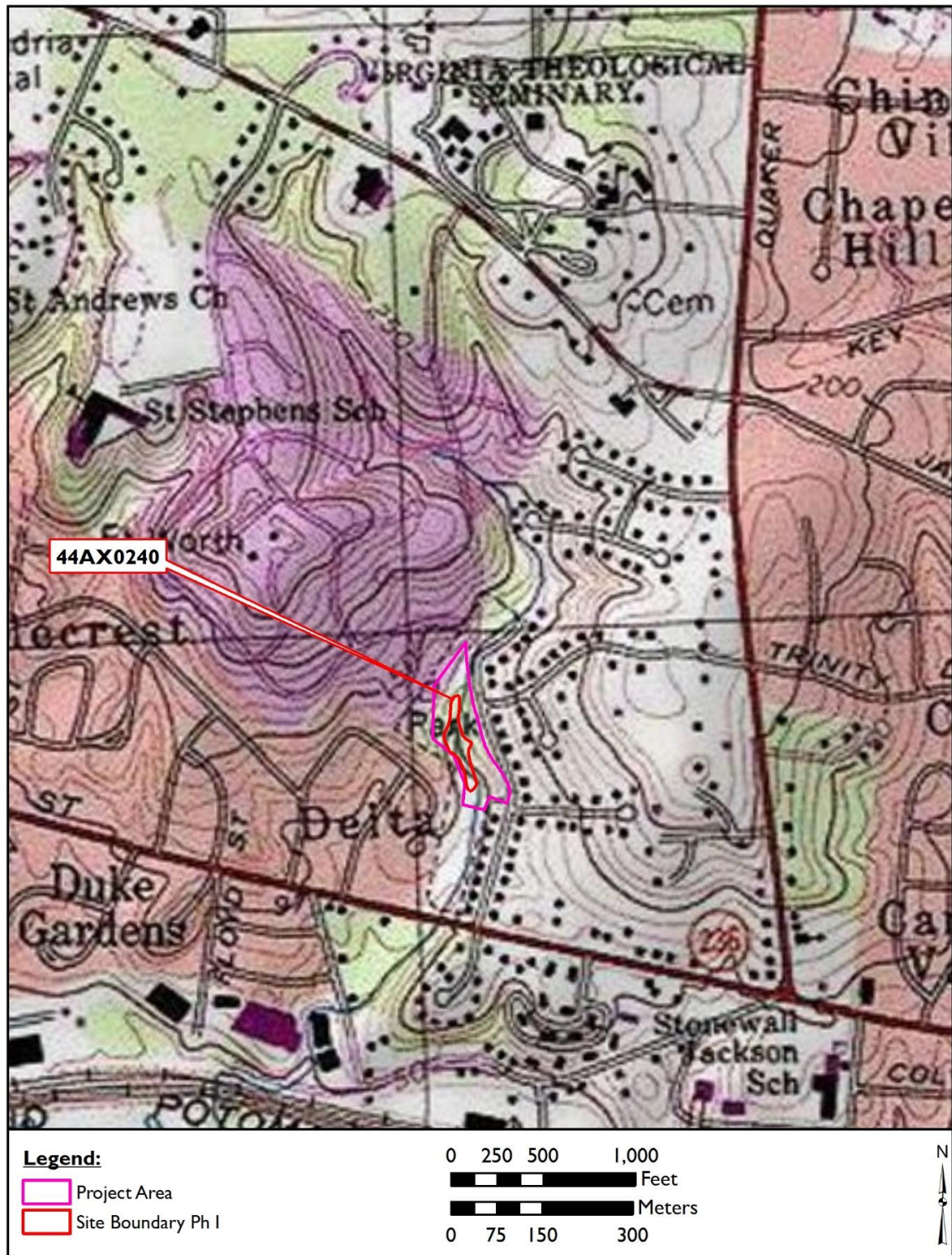


Figure 10: Site 44AX0240 as Identified in the Phase I Survey on USGS Topographic Map (Esri 2017).





Photo 4: Quartzite Biface Recovered from Site 44AX0240.

The artifact assemblage recovered from the Phase I survey was somewhat limited, and there was evidence of substantial erosion within the site area. However, the artifacts that were recovered are all consistent with similar use for the site, notably the prevalence of tested cobbles and cores within the assemblage, indicative of quarrying of quartz cobbles. The nature of erosion pattern observed within the site was likely to leave artifacts in a horizontal spatial distribution similar to their original deposition. The small number of artifacts that were recovered from subsurface deposits appeared to have come from contexts not subject to historic disturbance. Because prehistoric archaeological sites are rare within the City of Alexandria due to extensive development and disturbance, and because quartzite cobble quarry sites were previously unknown within the city, following Phase I testing, **site 44AX0240 was recommended as potentially eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.**

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## **RESULTS OF THE PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

Based on Dovetail's findings during the Phase I survey of the Strawberry Run project area, site 44AX0240 was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Because this site had the potential to yield significant data on prehistoric quartz quarrying in Alexandria, Phase II investigations were conducted to examine site integrity, confirm site boundaries, and identify temporal associations for each component.

The Phase II investigations at site 44AX0240 involved the excavation of 33 close-interval STPs and four 3 x 3-foot (0.9 x 0.9-m) test units across the site, as well as additional metal detecting. A total of 245 artifacts was recovered during the Phase II work. The majority of these artifacts were prehistoric lithics. As a result of the Phase II evaluation the boundaries of the site were expanded, and the site as bounded during the Phase II encompasses 1.2 acres (0.5 ha) (Figure 11, p. 42). The results of the fieldwork are discussed below, along with a site evaluation and NRHP recommendation.

### **Close-Interval Shovel Testing**

Although site 44AX0240 is naturally bounded by the creek (and development on the west side of the creek) as well as by the slope of the ravine, close-interval shovel testing was conducted in order to more thoroughly investigate the soil integrity within the site and locate artifact concentrations (Figure 12, p. 43). A total of 33 STPs was excavated as part of the Phase II investigation to supplement the STPs that were excavated within the site during the Phase I survey.

The STPs excavated in the Phase II study contained soil profiles similar to those observed during the Phase I survey. STP depth averaged 1 foot (30.5 cm) with a maximum depth of 1.4 feet (42.7 cm). Topsoil horizons in the Phase II STPs averaged 0.4 feet (12.2 cm) reaching 1 foot (30.5 cm). Profiles varied somewhat across the STPs, but a typical profile consisted of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam topsoil overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam subsoil (Figure 13, p. 44).

A total of 29 artifacts was recovered from 12 positive Phase II STPs within site 44AX0240. No distinct artifact concentrations were observed, with no more than 10 artifacts coming from any one STP, and with relatively high artifact counts recovered from STPs found in various areas of the site. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. All but three of the artifacts recovered during shovel testing were prehistoric lithic materials. The three other artifacts were Civil War-era round musket balls. One artifact (SC 14) was also collected from the surface during the shovel testing survey.

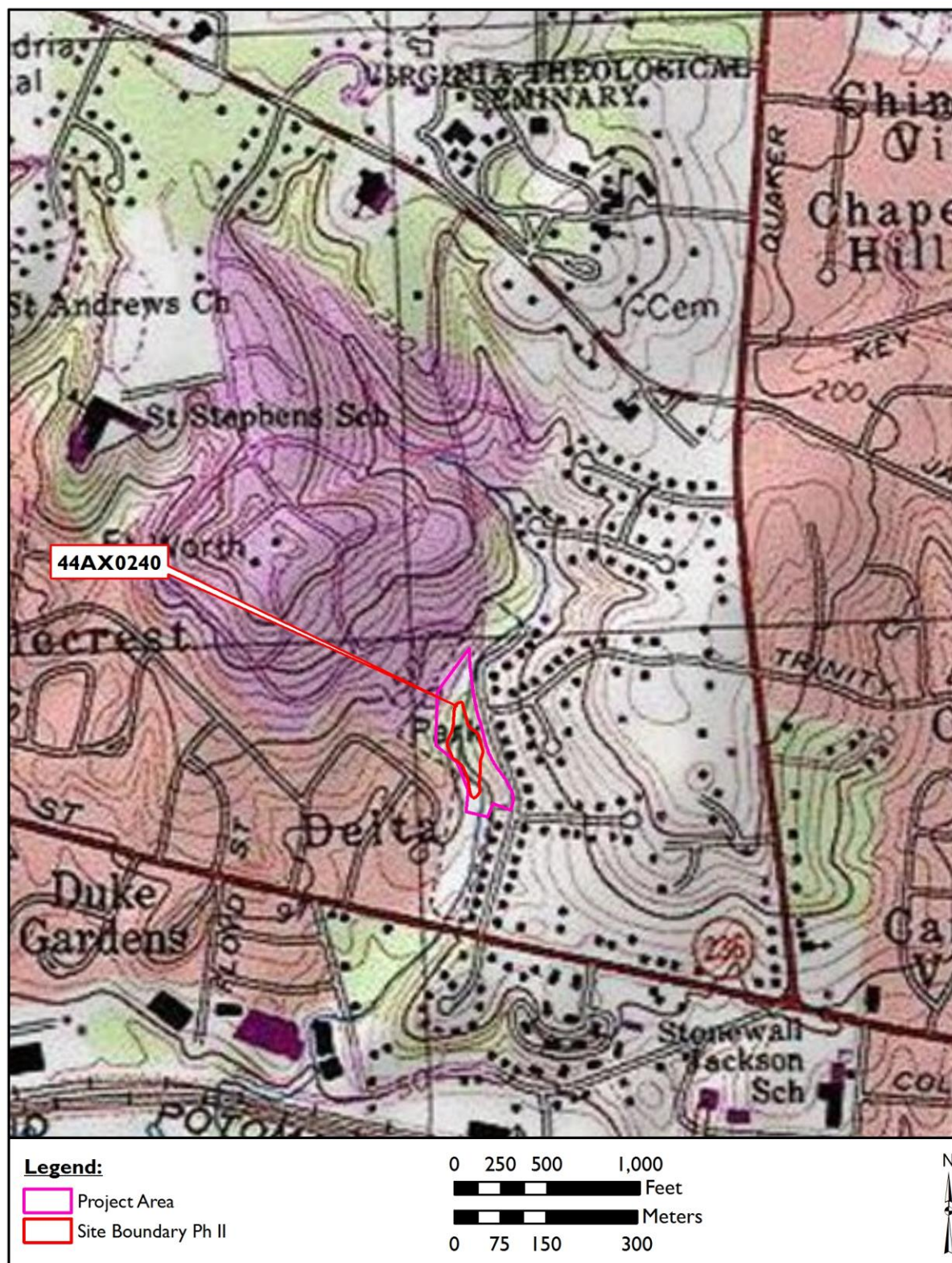


Figure 11: Site 44AX0240 as Delineated by the Phase II Investigations (Esri 2017).



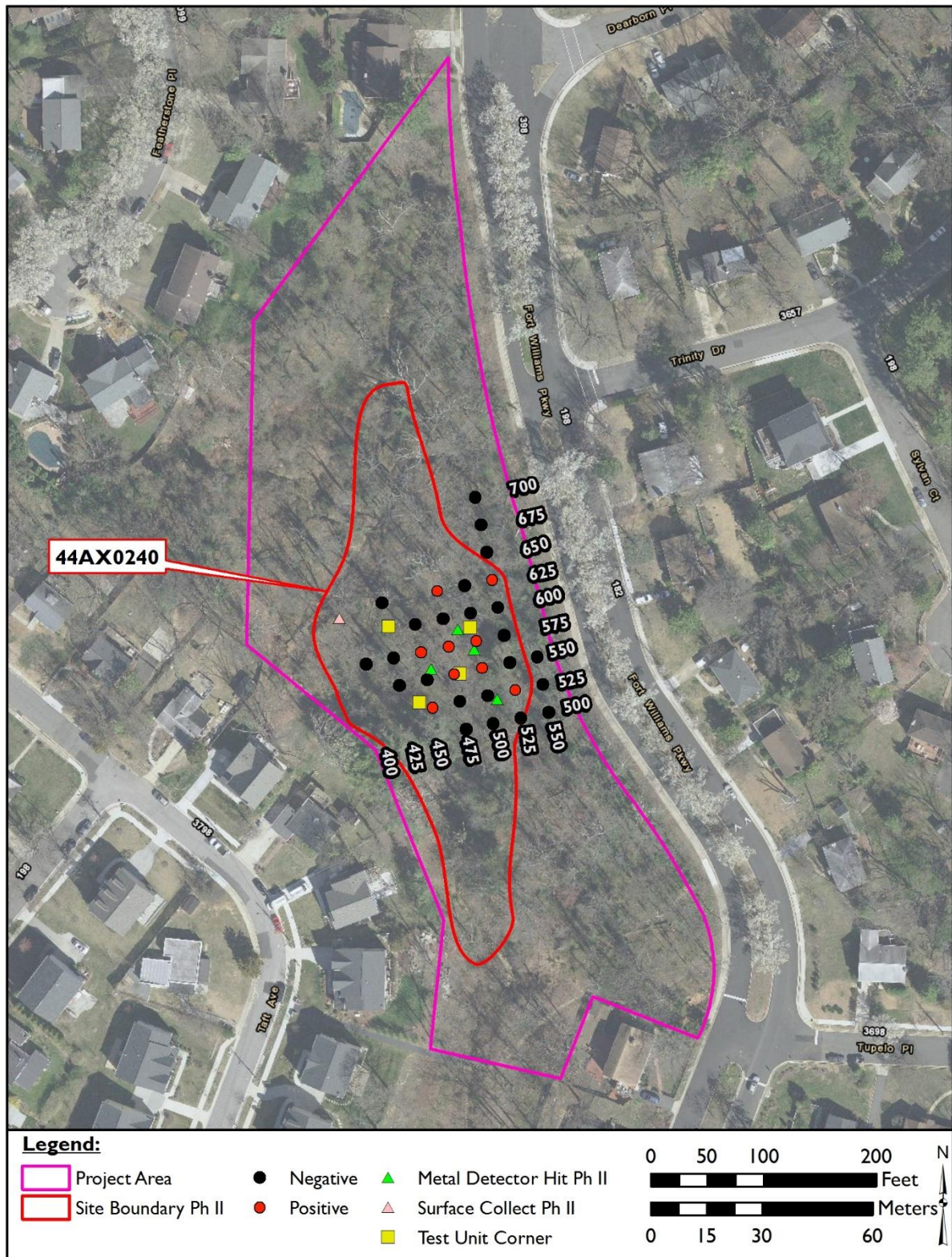


Figure 12: Phase II Testing in Site 44AX0240.

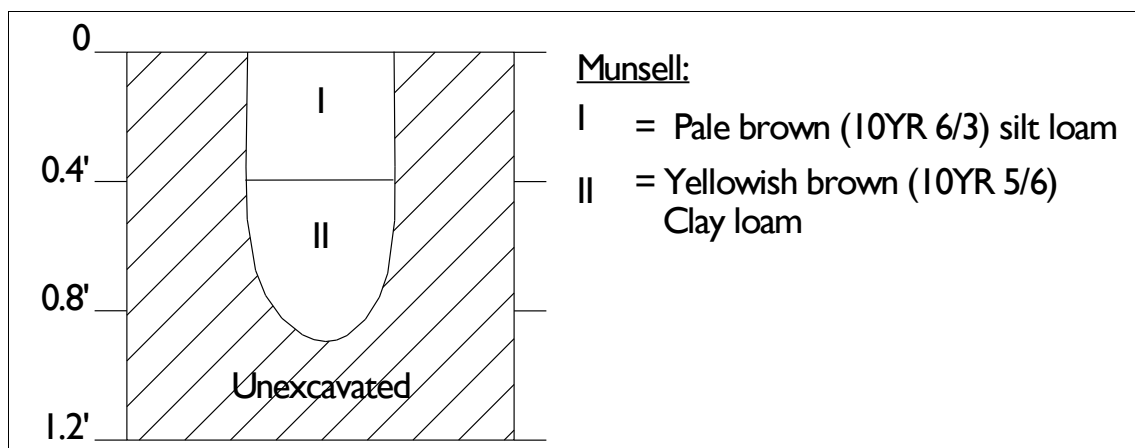


Figure 13: Typical Phase II STP Profile.

## Test Units

The Phase II testing at site 44AX0240 also included the excavation of four test units at the site placed in areas where slightly higher numbers of artifacts were recovered during shovel testing (see Figure 12, p. 43). Because no obvious pattern of artifact concentration was identified from the shovel testing, this meant, in practice, that test units were placed in close proximity to those individual STPs that produced higher quantities of lithic artifacts. Two of these test units also fell into the general area in which the small Civil War component of the site was identified during metal detecting and shovel testing.

The four test units measured 3 x 3 feet (0.9 x 0.9 m). A total of 212 artifacts was recovered during the test unit excavation. This total included 195 prehistoric lithic artifacts and 17 historic artifacts, primarily modern. The four test units excavated across the site, along with their unit specific assemblages will be discussed in detail in the following sections.

### *Test Unit 1*

TU 1 was placed to examine the area near STP N575 E500, which produced the most artifacts of any Phase II STP (n=10). This unit was located 1-foot (30.5-cm) south of the STP in a relatively level area characterized by the same sparse mixed forest and moderately dense groundcover that characterize the site in general.

TU 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.1 feet (33.5 cm) below ground surface (bgs) terminating after excavation of 0.5 feet (15.2 cm) of culturally sterile, dense, clay subsoil. The profile consisted of four strata. Stratum I was a thin topsoil layer, consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam varying in thickness between 0.2 and 0.3 feet (6.1 to 9.1 cm). Below this was Stratum II, a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty loam, that generally extended to a thickness of 0.3 feet (9.1 cm). This layer transitioned into Stratum III, which consisted of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay loam, extending 0.2 feet (6.1 cm). All three of these strata had substantial amounts of rock. Below these lay the culturally sterile subsoil, a strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) clay, which was somewhat less rocky than the soils above, and was designated Stratum IV (Figure 14, p. 45; Photo 5, p. 45).



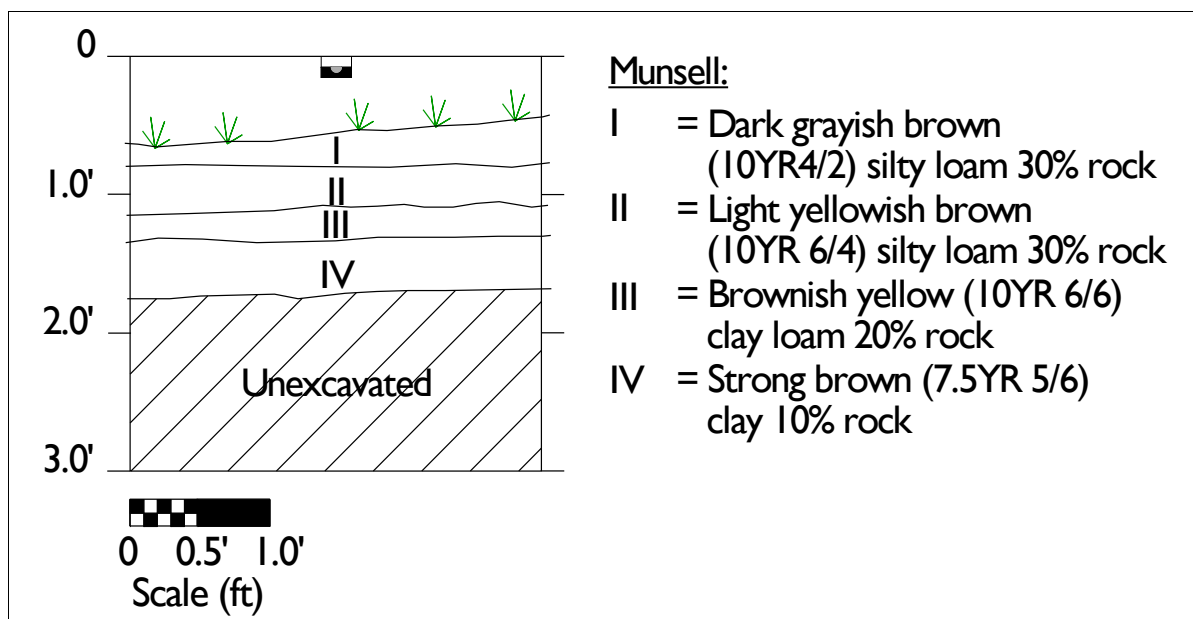


Figure 14: TU 1, West Wall Profile.

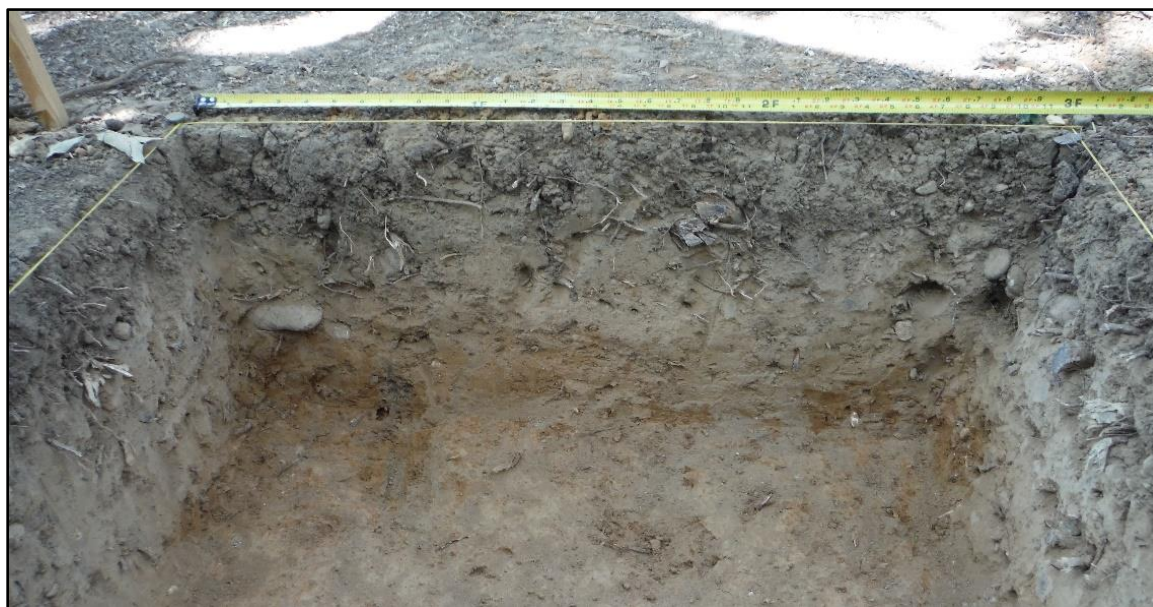


Photo 5: TU 1, West Wall Profile.

A total of 66 artifacts was recovered during the excavation of TU 1. The entire assemblage was made up of prehistoric lithic artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from the three upper strata, with a slight predominance in Stratum II, which produced 30 artifacts, while Strata I and III produced 12 and 24 artifacts respectively. The substantial majority of the assemblage consisted of debitage, with 50 flakes recovered, which were primarily class size 4 and 5, with only five smaller flakes recovered. One core and 15 fragments of thermally altered stone were also recovered.



## *Test Unit 2*

TU 2 was placed between a pair of positive STPs, N550 E475 and N550 E500 (Figure 12, p. 43). These STPs did not produce large amounts of artifacts, but were located near the approximate center of the overall area of subsurface artifact finds, and, notably, N550 E475, to which TU 2 was immediately adjacent was the only STP that produced a Civil War era artifact, a single Minié ball. The setting for TU 2 is similar to that of TU 1, in the level flood plain to the east of the creek, an area with somewhat sparse woods and moderately dense undergrowth.

The soils in TU 2 were very similar to those encountered in TU 1. TU 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.9 feet (27.4 cm) bgs terminating after excavation of a single layer of culturally sterile, dense, clay subsoil. Stratum I was, again, a thin topsoil layer, consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam generally reaching a depth of 0.3 feet (9.1 cm). Stratum II lay below this and consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty loam that generally extended to a thickness of 0.3 feet (9.1 cm). This layer transitioned into Stratum III, which consisted of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay loam, extending 0.2 feet (6.1 cm). All three of these strata had substantial amounts of rock. Below these lay the culturally sterile subsoil, a strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) clay, which was somewhat less rocky than the soils above, and was designated Stratum IV (Photo 6; Figure 15, p. 47).



Photo 6: TU 2, North Wall Profile.

TU 2 produced the most artifacts of any of the four test units ( $n=111$ ), yielding more than half of the total assemblage recovered from TU excavation. This included 105 prehistoric lithic artifacts and six historic artifacts, which included three cut nails, one nail for which manufacturing technique could not be determined, a .22 caliber bullet, and a fragment of vessel glass. Notably historic artifacts were encountered in Strata I through III. Of the 105 prehistoric artifacts, 24 were recovered from Stratum I, 50 from Stratum II, and 31 from Stratum III or at its interface with Stratum IV. The lithic assemblage was predominantly debitage, with 78

flakes, of which, again the substantial majority were size class 4 or 5. A Single tested cobble and 11 pieces of thermally altered stone, as well as 15 fragments of angular debris were also recovered.

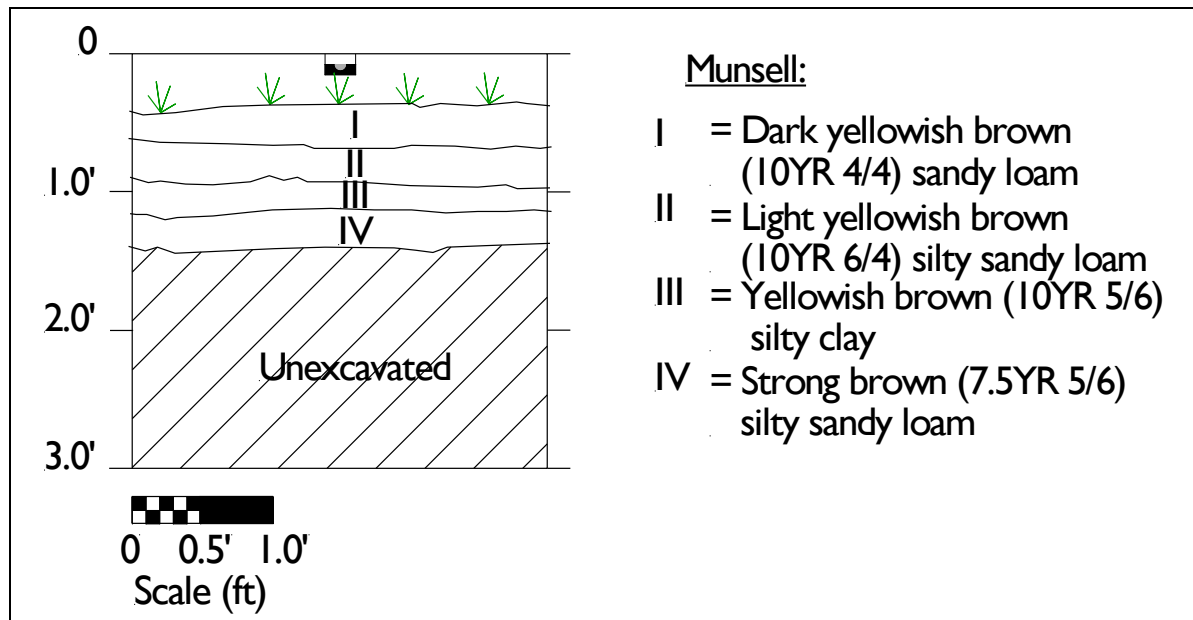


Figure 15: TU 2, North Wall Profile.

### ***Test Unit 3***

TU 3 was located immediately to the east of Strawberry Run within a sharp bend in the stream's course, at a location where a number of lithic artifacts were observed on the surface (see Figure 12, p. 43). The stream bends sharply to the east around the area containing TU 3, and heavily eroded drainages lie both south and northeast of the unit.

Soils in TU 3 were somewhat different from those seen in TUs 1 and 2. Again, a thin topsoil level was recorded, in this case a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 silty loam) that extended generally to a depth of 0.2 feet (6.1 cm). Below this, Stratum II was a layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam mottled with both strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) soils, which was approximately 0.2 feet (6.1 cm) thick. The presence of this dark mottling indicates this soil may have been disturbed, as was clearly the case in TU 4, discussed below, which was also near the creek. Stratum III consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay, extending a further 0.2 feet (6.1 cm), and transitioned into culturally sterile Stratum IV, also primarily a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay, but with noticeable red (5YR 4/6) mottling (Photo 7, p. 48; Figure 16, p. 48).

Only 21 artifacts were recovered from TU 3, including 17 prehistoric lithics and four historic artifacts. Notably, two historic artifacts were encountered in Stratum III, again indicative that the soils near the creek may lack stratigraphic integrity. The 17 lithic artifacts recovered from TU 3 include five large flakes and two cores recovered from the surface which were the primary reason for placement of this unit. In all, 12 pieces of debitage were recovered from the

unit, all of which were either size class 5 or were damaged in such a way as to prevent size class measurement.



Photo 7: TU 3, East Wall Profile.

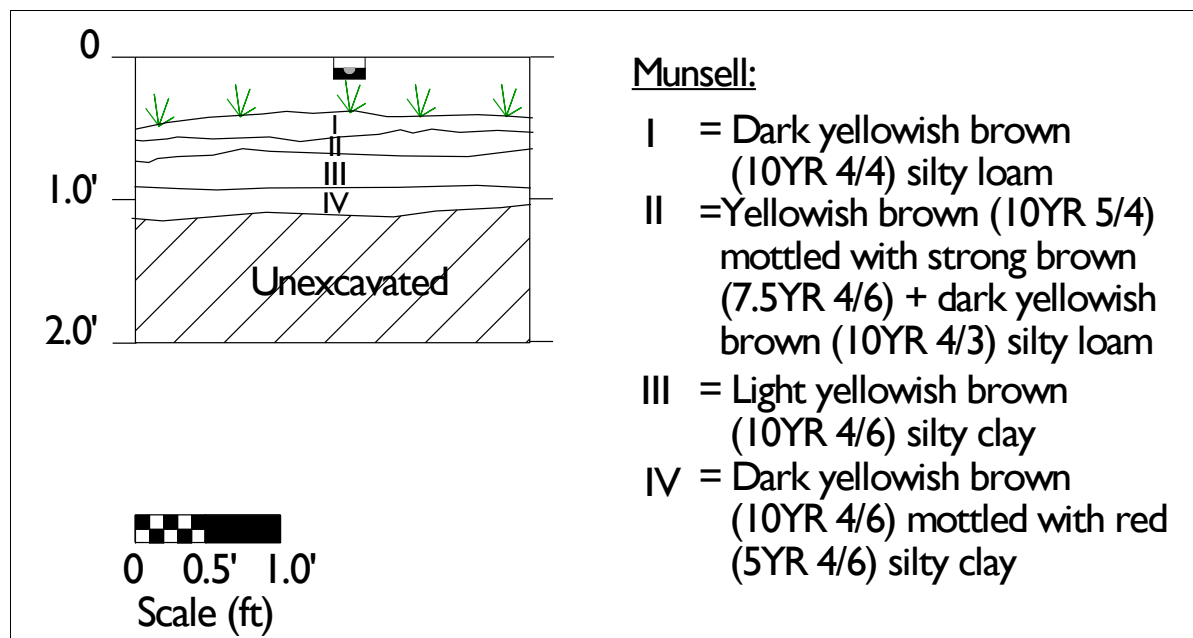


Figure 16: TU 3, East Wall Profile



#### *Test Unit 4*

TU 4, the southernmost of the test units within site 44AX0240, was placed near STP N525 E450 which produced four pieces of lithic debitage. TU 4 was located inside the southern end of the same curve in Strawberry Run as TU 3. The immediate area did not show as much obvious erosion as the area near TU 3 and was relatively level, and covered with small shrubs and relatively few trees.

The soils in TU 4 were markedly different from those in the other units and showed evidence of substantial modern disturbance, perhaps from flooding, but perhaps from activities relating to the emplacement of the concrete slabs in the stream. Stratum I, as in the other test units, was a thin top soil layer, consisting of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, extending approximately 0.2 feet (6.1 cm). However below this, Stratum II was a thick layer of very compacted mix soils with a high percentage of rocks, including unmodified cobbles, perhaps related to attempts at stream channel and bank stabilization, modern trash was recovered even near the bottom of this level, which was approximately 0.7 feet (21.3 cm). A very thin—0.1 feet (3.1 cm) or less—layer of possibly intact light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam, similar to what was seen in Stratum III in the other units, lay below this. Stratum IV was a culturally sterile yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay that was excavated to a final depth of 1.4 feet (42.7 cm) bgs (Photo 8, Figure 17; p. 50)



Photo 8: TU 4, North Wall Profile.

TU 4 produced the fewest artifacts of any of the four test units. Beyond the aforementioned modern debris which was discarded from disturbed Stratum II, only 14 artifacts were collected from TU 4. These were equally divided between seven historic artifacts, all bottle glass fragments, and seven prehistoric artifacts. The prehistoric assemblage consisted of five flakes, one piece of thermally altered stone, and one fragment of thermally altered stone.

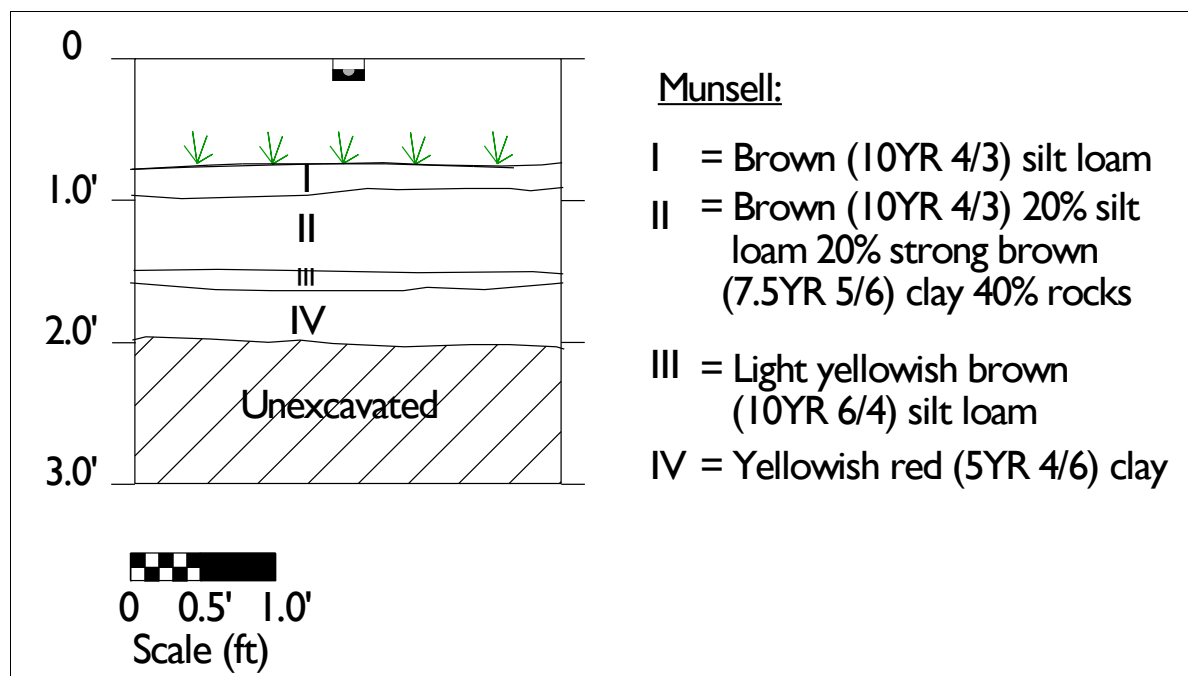


Figure 17: TU 4, North Wall Profile.

## Interpretation

In all 251 lithic artifacts were found during the combined Phase I and II testing at site 44AX0420, 24 during Phase I and 227 during the Phase II. Thirty-one of these artifacts were recovered from the surface while the remaining 196 were recovered from subsurface contexts. The overall lithic assemblage included 188 flakes. Notably the majority of the flakes recovered were fragments rather than whole flakes, and as such could not be accurately analyzed as to size or presence of cortex. Of the 64 flakes that were intact, the majority (n=41), making up 64 percent of the measurable flakes, were size class 4 or 5, while 13 were size class 3, and 10 were size class 2. This predominance of large flakes, and complete lack of size class 1, is indicative of primarily or exclusively early stage reduction within the site. The predominance of flakes with some intact cortex, which made up 59 percent of the measurable flakes within the assemblage, also indicates early-stage reduction activities occurring at the site. The lithic assemblage also included a combined total of 10 cores, and split or tested cobbles, and 29 fragments of thermally altered stone.

Of the overall lithic assemblage 97 percent (244 of 251) were either quartz or quartzite, consistent with the observed presence of predominantly quartz and quartzite cobbles in the stream bed. Given the relatively sparse assemblage over the area of the site, detailed analysis was not possible, but the assemblage is generally consistent with the use of the site for quarrying. In light of the obvious abundance of quartz cobbles that can be seen in and around Strawberry Run, it is likely that the site was intermittently used, perhaps over millennia, for expedient lithic material procurement and reduction, but was not intensely occupied at any given time, leaving no evidence of concentrated areas of activity. The single temporally diagnostic artifact recovered from the site was the Middle to Late Archaic Halifax point found during the Phase I survey.

Although he did not analyze sites in the immediate project vicinity, the seminal works of William Henry Holmes on prehistoric archaeology in the Potomac Valley in and around Washington, D.C. may be informative in understanding prehistoric finds in the project area. Notably, his *Stone Implements of Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province* includes detailed analysis of quartz and quartzite quarrying in the region in general (Holmes 1897), as does his *Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities* (Holmes 1919). Site 44AX0420 was likely used in a manner somewhat similar to those localities described in detail by Holmes, although it appears to have been less intensively used than the sites Holmes investigated, which tended to exhibit much more dense concentrations of lithic reduction waste, as well as features related to quarrying.

Holmes's work on quartzite cobble quarries in the District of Columbia revealed undermining of slopes resulting from excavation of large quantities of quartzite cobbles from a single location (Holmes 1897, 1919). Dense deposits of "shop refuse" were typically located nearby, and loci representing particular stages of reduction were noted, suggesting systematic exploitation of lithic materials. Quarry pits containing stratified deposits were also described, and large numbers of both quarry tools and early to mid-stage bifaces were recovered (Holmes 1897). In contrast, the Strawberry Run site yielded lithic reduction waste at a comparatively low density, with no intra-site patterning revealing loci of particularly intensive use. No features were encountered, and any evidence of mining directly into the ancient banks of Strawberry Run, if it occurred, has likely been destroyed by the erosion of the stream's banks. Site 44AX0240, as a result, appears to have been exploited in a more expedient manner rather than the systematically mined quarries and related workshops described by Holmes. Although the Strawberry Run site nonetheless sheds light on prehistoric lithic exploitation in the Alexandria area, it is unlikely to provide a great deal of new information regarding period of use or lithic reduction strategies.

Metal detecting and excavation of STPs and TUs at the site during the Phase I and Phase II investigations also recovered eight lead projectiles including a Civil War-era Minié ball, five round balls, and two pieces of buckshot (Photo 9–Photo 10, p. 52). All of the projectiles recovered clearly exhibited deformation consistent with impact. However, no battles were fought in the vicinity of site 44AX0240, and the projectiles were all recovered from the valley floor rather than the steep valley walls, as might be expected if the military component of the site represented a firing range making use of the valley walls as a backstop. The projectiles may represent unloading of firearms, as they were all of types that would have been fired from muzzle-loading weapons. Once such a firearm is loaded, it can be unloaded only through extraction using a "worm," a corkscrew-like tool that taps into the projectile so it can be pulled out of the muzzle, or through discharge of the weapon (Patrick Severts, personal communication 2019). It may be the case that soldiers from one or both of the nearby forts used the Strawberry Run valley as a convenient and safe place to unload weapons by discharging them into the valley floor, perhaps during changing of guardpost personnel or when loaded weapons required maintenance.



Photo 9: Minié Ball and Round Musket Balls Recovered from Site 44AX0240.



Photo 10: Buckshot Recovered from Site 44AX0240.

It is also possible that the round balls recovered are not related to the Civil War at all, but rather to hunting in the Strawberry Run valley when the project area vicinity was more rural. However, the recovery of one Minié ball suggests that at least some of the firing of weapons in the project area vicinity did likely occur during the Civil War. Moreover, round balls, specifically in the form of buck-and-ball loads, are known to have been used in the Civil War (Bilby 1996), and two pieces of buckshot were recovered. The least deformed of the recovered balls measured approximately .65 caliber. Four of the five round balls recovered ranged in weight from 24.3 grams to 25.1 grams, only slightly less than the 412-grain (26.7 gram) weight for a .65 caliber musket ball described in the U.S. Army's 1861 Ordnance Manual (U.S. Army Ordnance Office 1861). The 1841 Ordnance Manual prescribes use of a .64 caliber musket ball



(U.S. Army Ordnance Office 1841). While weight of the ball is not listed, the slightly smaller projectile would likely be similar in weight to those recovered at site 44AX0240. Both the 1861 and 1841 Ordnance manuals describe the use of buck-and-ball loads, typically with three buckshot to one musket ball, although loads using only 12 buckshot are also noted in the 1841 document. Use of .30 caliber buckshot is described in the 1841 manual, and one of the pieces of buckshot recovered at the site measured .31, while the other measured .36 caliber. Some variation from the standard is, however, unsurprising in such projectiles.

## **Evaluation and Significance**

The significance of site 44AX0240 was evaluated in relation to the NRHP eligibility criteria. The site was evaluated in regards to Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; Criterion C, for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a style; and Criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in history.

The Phase I and II investigations produced a relatively limited number of artifacts given that this is a quarrying site, with no clear special concentrations across site 44AX0240. The lithic assemblage was consistent with the use of the site for the procurement of quartz cobbles for lithic reduction. Given the relatively sparse artifact concentrations, eroded and disturbed soils observed in the Phase II investigations, and the lack of subsurface features, it is unlikely that any further information of significance about prehistoric quarrying in Alexandria can be gained from site 44AX0240. Likewise, the Civil War component within the site was limited, and no evidence was seen of any features, or intact soils representing a Civil War occupation beyond discharge of weapons in non-battle contexts. As such **Dovetail recommends that the site is not eligible for NRHP listing.**

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## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

Dovetail conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the 3.9-acre (1.6-ha) Strawberry Run project area in Alexandria, Virginia, on behalf of Wood PLC, in June 2019. The survey included a visual inspection of the project area to identify surface features, areas likely to contain intact soils, and disturbed areas, followed by STP survey of areas found to have the potential to contain archaeological deposits. Due to the proximity of the project area to two Civil War fort archaeological sites, a metal detector survey was also conducted in parts of the project area where vegetation did not hinder the use of the instrument. The goals of the survey were to identify archaeological resources over 50 years in age and to make recommendations concerning NRHP eligibility for all identified resources.

Phase I fieldwork at the Strawberry Run project area resulted in the excavation of 34 STPs, the recovery of three metal detector targets, and the identification of one archaeological site (Table 6, p. 56). All three of the metal detector targets, one of which contained two artifacts, dated to the twentieth century and are considered to each represent an isolated find rather than an archaeological site. **By definition, ISFs 1–3 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP.** The archaeological site, 44AX0240, comprised 28 prehistoric artifacts recovered from two STPs and 13 SFC locations. Four Civil War-era bullets were also recovered from within the bounds of site 44AX0240 via metal detecting. The majority of the artifacts (n=24) were recovered from within the channel and along the banks of Strawberry Run, the stream running through the project area. The assemblage from the site consisted primarily of quartzite cobbles which had been collected, tested, and reduced by prehistoric populations exploiting the exposure of cobbles in the stream as a source for raw material from which to produce stone tools. One temporally diagnostic artifact, a Halifax projectile point, was recovered from an STP and evidences the use of the site during the Middle Archaic period. Because prehistoric archaeological sites are rare within the City of Alexandria due to extensive development and disturbance, and because quartzite cobble quarry sites were previously unknown within the city, **Dovetail recommended that site 44AX0240 was potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.**

Because the proposed project is focused on stream restoration and the archaeological site was located largely within the stream channel, avoidance of the site during construction activities was not possible. As a result, following the initial fieldwork, Dovetail consulted with the client and with the staff of Alexandria Archaeology to develop a strategy for moving forward with the stream restoration while also collecting and preserving data from the site. It was decided that a Phase II evaluation of the site was warranted, and plans for the additional fieldwork were made. The Phase II investigations at the site resulted in the excavation of an additional 33 STPs and four TUs. Phase II investigations resulted in the recovery of an additional 245 artifacts. No features were identified and substantial portions of the site were shown to be either eroded or disturbed. Given the lack of features, and the relatively sparse assemblage, it is unlikely that further work would yield significant information regarding prehistory or Civil War activity in Alexandria, as such **Dovetail recommends that 44AX0240 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.**

Table 6: Summary of Archaeological Results from Strawberry Run Project Area.

<b>DHR ID</b>	<b>Resource Description</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
44AX0240	Archaeological site containing Middle to Late Archaic quartzite cobble quarry and Civil War components	Not Eligible
N/A	Isolated find (ISF 1): 1 ungalvanized wire nail, 1 indeterminate nail	Not Eligible
N/A	Isolated find (ISF 2): 1 shotgun shell fragment	Not Eligible
N/A	Isolated find (ISF 3): 1 toy gun barrel	Not Eligible

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## **APPENDIX A: STP CATALOG**

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## Phase I

Transect	STP	Radial	Level	Start Depth (ft)	End Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Comments
A	1		I	0.00	0.40	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 7.5YR 6/4 light brown silty clay loam; disturbed	
A	1		II	0.40	0.60	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam; compact; disturbed	
A	1		III	0.60	0.80	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with 40% gravel; disturbed	gravel impasse
A	2		I	0.00	0.40	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam	
A	2		II	0.40	0.80	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
A	3		I	0.00	0.60	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	
A	3		II	0.60	1.00	10YR 5/3 brown mottled with 7.5YR 6/4 light brown silty clay loam	
A	4		I	0.00	0.40	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam	
A	4		II	0.40	0.80	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
A	5		I	0.00	0.50	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam	
A	5		II	0.50	0.90	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
A	6		I	0.00	0.70	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	
A	6		II	0.70	1.10	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
A	7		I	0.00	0.30	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	
A	7		II	0.30	0.70	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
A	8		I	0.00	0.40	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	
A	8		II	0.40	0.80	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
A	9		I	0.00	0.50	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	
A	9		II	0.50	0.90	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
A	10		I	0.00	0.30	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	EOT
A	10		II	0.30	0.70	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
B	1		I	0.00	0.40	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
B	1		II	0.40	0.80	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
B	2		I	0.00	0.60	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
B	2		II	0.60	1.00	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
B	3		I	0.00	0.30	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
B	3		II	0.30	0.70	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
B	4		I	0.00	0.40	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
B	4		II	0.40	0.90	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
B	5		I	0.00	0.50	10YR 5/3 brown silt loam	
B	5		II	0.50	0.90	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam	
B	6	East	I	0.00	0.60	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
B	6	East	II	0.60	1.00	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
B	6	North	I	0.00	0.90	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
B	6	North	II	0.90	1.30	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
B	6	South	I	0.00	0.60	10YR 5/3 brown silt loam	
B	6	South	II	0.60	1.00	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam	
B	6	West	I	0.00	0.60	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
B	6	West	II	0.60	1.00	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	

Transect	STP	Radial	Level	Start Depth (ft)	End Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Comments
B	6		I	0.00	0.60	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
B	6		II	0.60	1.20	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
B	7		I	0.00	0.30	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	
B	7		II	0.30	0.80	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	
B	7		III	0.80	1.20	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
B	8		I	0.00	0.30	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	
B	8		II	0.30	0.70	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
C	5		I	0.00	0.50	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
C	5		II	0.50	0.90	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
C	6		I	0.00	0.40	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
C	6		II	0.40	0.80	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
C	7		I	0.00	0.60	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam	
C	7		II	0.60	1.00	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
D	1		I	0.00	0.60	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	
D	1		II	0.60	0.80	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	rock impasse
D	2		I	0.00	0.50	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	
D	2		II	0.50	0.90	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam	
E	1		I	0.00	0.60	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam	
E	1		II	0.60	1.05	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam	
E	2		I	0.00	0.30	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam	
E	2		II	0.30	0.90	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam	
E	3		I	0.00	0.50	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam; colluvium	
E	3		II	0.50	0.95	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam	
E	3		III	0.95	1.35	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam	
F	1		I	0.00	0.65	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam	
F	1		II	0.65	1.00	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam	
F	2		I	0.00	0.60	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam	
F	2		II	0.60	0.95	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam	
F	3		I	0.00	0.65	10YR 4/3 brown silt loam	
F	3		II	0.65	1.00	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam	
H	1		I	0.00	0.65	10YR 4/3 brown loam	
H	1		II	0.65	1.05	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silt loam	



## Phase II

Northing	Easting	Level	Start Depth (ft)	End Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Comments
525	500	I	0	0.5	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
525	500	II	0.5	1	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown Clay Loam	
600	500	I	0	0.6	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam	
600	500	II	0.6	1	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
625	500	I	0	0.6	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silt Loam	
625	500	II	0.6	1.3	7.5YR 5/8 Strong Brown Silt Loam	
650	525	I	0	0.5	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam	
650	525	II	0.5	0.9	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
675	525	I	0	0.3	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown Silt Loam	
675	525	II	0.3	0.9	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
700	525	I	0	0.65	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown Silt Loam	
700	525	II	0.65	1.05	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
700	500	I	0	0.4	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown Silt Loam	
700	500	II	0.4	0.9	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
500	525	I	0	0.55	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown Silt Loam	
500	525	II	0.55	0.95	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
500	475	I	0	0.4	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown Silt Loam	
500	475	II	0.4	1.1	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
550	475	I	0	0.5	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown Silt Loam	
550	475	II	0.5	0.9	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
625	475	I	0	0.6	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown Silt Loam	
625	475	II	0.6	1.2	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
625	425	I	0	0.4	10YR 6/3 Pale Brown Silt Loam	
625	425	II	0.4	0.7	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam	
625	425	III	0.7	1	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam	
600	400	I	0	0.4	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam w/ gravel	
600	400	II	0.4	0.8	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam w/ gravel	
525	550	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam w/ gravel	
525	550	II	0.3	0.8	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam w/ gravel	
550	550	I	0	0.4	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam w/ gravel	
550	550	II	0.4	0.8	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam w/ gravel	
500	550	I	0	0.5	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam w/ gravel	
500	550	II	0.5	1	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay Loam w/ gravel	
500	500	I	0	0.5	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam	
500	500	II	0.5	0.9	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
550	500	I	0	0.4	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	
550	500	II	0.4	0.8	7.5YR 5/4 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	
550	500	III	0.8	1.1	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay 30% rocks	
575	500	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	
575	500	II	0.3	0.9	7.5YR 5/4 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	

Northing	Easting	Level	Start Depth (ft)	End Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Comments
575	500	III	0.9	1.3	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay 30% rocks	
625	525	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	
625	525	II	0.3	0.6	7.5YR 5/4 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	
625	525	III	0.6	1	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay 30% rocks	
600	525	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	
600	525	II	0.3	0.7	7.5YR 5/4 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	
600	525	III	0.7	1	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay 30% rocks	
575	525	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	
575	525	II	0.3	0.7	7.5YR 5/4 Brown Silt Loam 30% rocks	
575	525	III	0.7	1.1	7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay 30% rocks	
550	525	I	0	0.2	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
550	525	II	0.2	0.6	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
550	525	III	0.6	1	7.5 YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
525	525	I	0	0.2	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
525	525	II	0.2	0.6	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
525	525	III	0.6	1	7.5 YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
525	475	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
525	475	II	0.3	0.8	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
525	475	III	0.8	1.1	7.5 YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
575	475	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
575	475	II	0.3	0.9	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
575	475	III	0.9	1.2	7.5 YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
600	475	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
600	475	II	0.3	0.7	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
600	475	III	0.7	1.1	7.5 YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
600	450	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
600	450	II	0.3	0.9	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silt Loam	
600	450	III	0.9	1.3	7.5 YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
575	450	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam 40% rock	
575	450	II	0.3	0.6	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silt Loam 40% rock	
575	450	III	0.6	1	7.5 YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
550	450	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam 40% rock	
550	450	II	0.3	0.6	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silt Loam 40% rock	
550	450	III	0.6	1	7.5 YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
525	450	I	0	0.3	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam 40% rock	
525	450	II	0.3	0.9	10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Silty Clay 40% rock	
550	425	I	0	0.6	10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Clay	Overburden
550	425	II	0.6	1	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam	
550	425	III	1	1.4	7.5 YR 5/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay	
575	425	I	0	1	10YR 4/3 Brown Silt Loam	
575	425	II	1	1.4	7.5 YR 5/4 Brown Silty Clay	

## **APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG**

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Site/ISF	Prov. Type	Prov. Name	N	E	Strat	Level	Count	Object	Part	Material	Decoration	Manufacture Tech.	Measurement	Size Class	% Cortex	Comments
44AX0240	STP	B-6			I	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Quartz				3	50-74%, Cobble	
44AX0240	STP	B-6			I	1	1	Core	Whole	Quartz				4	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	STP	B-6			I	1	1	Projectile Point	Base Fragment	Quartz						Halifax/no tip
44AX0240	STP	B-6-W			I	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite				4	75-99%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC 14			0	1	1	Biface, Stage 1	Complete	Quartzite					1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-01			0		2	Biface, Stage 1	Whole	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Surface	SC-10			0		1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-11			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				5	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-11			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-11			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				2	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-11			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				4	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-12			0		1	Tested Cobble	Complete	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Surface	SC-13			0		1	Debitage	Broken	Quartz				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-13			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-13			0		1	Biface, Stage 1	Whole	Quartz					75-99%, Cobble	5 flake scars
44AX0240	Surface	SC-02			0		1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite				5	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-03			0		1	Cobble	Fragment	Quartzite				5	100%, Cobble	split cobble
44AX0240	Surface	SC-04			0		1	Other	Complete	Quartzite						anvil stone
44AX0240	Surface	SC-04			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	50-74%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-05			0		1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite				5	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-06			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				4	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-06			0		1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite				5	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-07			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-08			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	75-99%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-08			0		1	Core	Whole	Quartzite				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-09			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Surface	SC-09			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	25-49%, Cobble	



Site/ISF	Prov. Type	Prov. Name	N	E	Strat	Level	Count	Object	Part	Material	Decoration	Manufacture Tech.	Measurement	Size Class	% Cortex	Comments
44AX0240	Surface	SC-09			0		1	Tested Cobble	Whole	Quartzite						
44AX0240	STP		525	450	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	STP		525	450	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				3	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	STP		525	450	I	1	2	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	STP		525	475	I	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	STP		525	500	I	1	1	Bullet, Round Ball	Complete	Lead			22.5 g			Impacted
44AX0240	STP		525	500	I	1	1	Bullet	Fragment	Lead			22.4 g			Likely impacted
44AX0240	STP		525	525	I	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite						
44AX0240	STP		525	525	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	STP		525	525	I	1	2	Debitage	Fragment	Indeterminate Material						
44AX0240	STP		525	525	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				2	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	STP		550	475	I	1	1	Bullet, Round Ball	Complete	Lead			24.3 g			
44AX0240	STP		550	475	I	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	STP		550	500	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				2	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	STP		550	500	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Sandstone				5	50-74%, Cobble	
44AX0240	STP		550	500	I	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	STP		575	450	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	STP		575	475	I	1	2	Debitage	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	STP		575	500	I	1	3	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	STP		575	500	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				2	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	STP		575	500	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				3	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	STP		575	500	I	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite						
44AX0240	STP		575	500	I	1	2	Thermally Altered Stone	Fragment	Quartzite			205 g			
44AX0240	STP		600	450	I	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	STP		600	450	I	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite						
44AX0240	STP		600	450	I	1	1	Thermally Altered Stone	Fragment	Quartz			34.4 g			
44AX0240	STP		600	475	I	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Indeterminate						

Site/ISF	Prov. Type	Prov. Name	N	E	Strat	Level	Count	Object	Part	Material	Decoration	Manufacture Tech.	Measurement	Size Class	% Cortex	Comments
44AX0240	STP		600	475	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				4	50-74%, Cobble	
44AX0240	STP		625	425	I	1	1	Bullet, Round Ball	Complete	Lead			24.7 g			Impacted
44AX0240	STP		625	475	I	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	STP		625	525	I	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	STP		625	525	I	1	1	Tested Cobble	Broken	Quartz						
44AX0240	STP		625	525	I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				3	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			I	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				4	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				4	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			I	1	5	Thermally Altered Stone	Fragment	Quartzite			475 g			
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			I	1	3	Debitage	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				4	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	50-74%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	1	Core	Complete	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	3	Debitage	Broken	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	9	Thermally Altered Stone	Fragment	Quartzite			352 g			
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Jasper				3	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				4	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	2	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	6	Debitage	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	3	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				2	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				2	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Sandstone				4	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Jasper						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	4	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	1	Thermally Altered Stone	Fragment	Quartzite			226 g			

Site/ISF	Prov. Type	Prov. Name	N	E	Strat	Level	Count	Object	Part	Material	Decoration	Manufacture Tech.	Measurement	Size Class	% Cortex	Comments
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				3	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	6	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	6	Debitage	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				3	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	1			III	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Orthoquartzite				4	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			I	1	1	Bottle	Neck	Clear Glass		Machine-made				
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			I	1	4	Angular Debris	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			I	1	12	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			I	1	7	Thermally Altered Stone	Fragment	Quartzite			421 g			
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	1	Nail	Shaft	Iron		Cut, No head				
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	1	Nail	Head and Shaft	Iron Alloy		Indeterminate				
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	8	Angular Debris	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	3	Thermally Altered Stone	Fragment	Quartz			168.6 g			
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				3	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	3	Debitage	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				4	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				2	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	3	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				3	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				5	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	2	Debitage	Broken	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			II	1	25	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			III	1	2	Nail	Shaft	Iron Alloy		Cut, No head				
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			III	1	1	Bullet, Shot	Complete	Lead			2.6 g/.36 in			Appears impacted
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			III	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				3	0% Cortex	

Site/ISF	Prov. Type	Prov. Name	N	E	Strat	Level	Count	Object	Part	Material	Decoration	Manufacture Tech.	Measurement	Size Class	% Cortex	Comments
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			III	1	1	Thermally Altered Stone	Fragment	Quartzite			21.3 g			
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			III	1	16	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			III	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			III	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				3	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			III	1	3	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				2	0% Cortex	
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			IV	1	1	Tested Cobble	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			IV	1	3	Angular Debris	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			IV	1	3	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	2			IV	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartz				5	1-24%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			0		3	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	50-74%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			0		2	Core	Complete	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			0		1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			0		1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	25-49%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			I	1	1	Nail	Head and Shaft	Iron Alloy		Ungalvanized Wire				
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			I	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			I	1	2	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			I	1	1	Barbed Wire	Fragment	Iron Alloy		Machine-made				
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			II	1	3	Angular Debris	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			II	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			III	1	1	Casing, Cartridge	Fragment	Copper Alloy						Rim Fire
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			III	1	1	Bottle	Body Fragment	Clear Glass		Indeterminate				
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			III	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	3			III	1	1	Debitage	Broken	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	4			I	1	1	Bottle	Base Fragment	Clear Glass	Stippled	Machine-made				
44AX0240	Test Unit	4			I	1	1	Bottle	Body Fragment	Clear Glass	Embossed					"NO"

Site/ISF	Prov. Type	Prov. Name	N	E	Strat	Level	Count	Object	Part	Material	Decoration	Manufacture Tech.	Measurement	Size Class	% Cortex	Comments
44AX0240	Test Unit	4			I	1	1	Bottle	Body Fragment	Aqua Glass	Embossed					Possible liquor bottle
44AX0240	Test Unit	4			I	1	4	Bottle	Body Fragment	Clear Glass		Machine-made				
44AX0240	Test Unit	4			I	1	1	Angular Debris	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	Test Unit	4			I	1	1	Thermally Altered Stone	Fragment	Quartzite			85.2 g			
44AX0240	Test Unit	4			I	1	3	Debitage	Fragment	Quartzite						
44AX0240	Test Unit	4			I	1	1	Debitage	Whole	Quartzite				5	100%, Cobble	
44AX0240	Test Unit	4			I	1	1	Debitage	Fragment	Quartz						
44AX0240	MD Hit	5			I	1	1	Bullet, Minié Ball	Complete	Lead			31.7 g			Fired/impacted
44AX0240	MD Hit	6			I	1	1	Bullet	Complete	Lead			25 g			Impacted. Likely round ball
44AX0240	MD Hit	7			I	1	1	Bullet	Complete	Lead			25.1 g			Impacted. Likely round ball
44AX0240	MD Hit	8			I	1	1	Shot	Complete	Lead			2.3 g/.31 cal			
ISF 1	MD Hit	1			I	1	1	Nail	Head and Shaft	Iron Alloy		Ungalvanized Wire				
ISF 1	MD Hit	1			I	1	1	Nail	Shaft	Iron Alloy		Indeterminate				
ISF 2	MD Hit	2			I	1	1	Shotgun Shell	Fragment	Copper Alloy			20.74mm			
ISF 3	MD Hit	3			I	1	1	Other	Almost Complete	Copper Alloy						toy gun barrel
N/A	MD Hit	4			I	1	1	Pull Tab	Fragment	Aluminum						DISCARDED



## **APPENDIX C: PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR QUALIFICATIONS**

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#### YEARS EXPERIENCE

With this firm: 13

With other firms: 13

#### EDUCATION

PhD/Anthropology & Architectural History, 2004

MA/Anthropology, 1999

MCert/Museum Management, 1999

BA/Historic Preservation, 1994

#### REGISTRATIONS/QUALIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist

Secretary of Interior Standards Qualified as Archaeologist, Architectural Historian, and Historian

#### PUBLICATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/COMMITTEES

Board Member and Conference Committee Chair/American Cultural Resources Association (2013–present)

Co-Editor/Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware (2011–present)

Member/Fredericksburg Architectural Review Board (2010–present)

Co-Chair/Council of Virginia Archaeologists Award's Committee (2010–present)

*Fredericksburg: The Official Guide* (Editor, 2013)

*A Woman in a War-Torn Town: The Journal of Jane Howison Beale, 1850–1862* (Editor, 2011)

Tectonics in the Piedmont; Environmental Archaeology on the Colonial Virginia Frontier. *Historical Archaeology* (2010)

City of Fredericksburg Historic Preservation Plan (Primary author, Adopted 2010)

*Household Chore and Households Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology* (2004)

## KERRI S. BARILE, PhD, RPA

### President/Principal Investigator

#### EXPERIENCE

Dr. Barile has over 25 years of professional experience in the fields of archaeology, architectural history, historic research, and cultural resource management (CRM). She has directed the excavation of a wide array of archaeological sites in Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Texas, South Carolina, and North Carolina, among others, and has recorded and researched an abundance of historic buildings, structures, districts, and objects. She has written and contributed to over 250 CRM reports. In addition to CRM experience, Dr. Barile has taught university courses in historic preservation and preservation law, architectural history, and archaeology. She has also published numerous professional articles and papers on her studies, including articles in *Historical Archaeology* and several National Register of Historic Places nominations.

#### SAMPLE PROJECTS

*Principal Investigator/AT&T Replacement Line Study* (Columbus, Ohio, to Parkersburg, West Virginia). Cultural resource background review and coordination for an approximately 138-mile utility line.

*Principal Investigator/Marriott Data Recovery* (Fredericksburg, Virginia). Intensive archival research and archaeological data recovery on an eighteenth-century tavern and nineteenth-century carriage shop site in historic core. Included development of museum displays and many public talks.

*Principal Investigator/Winchester Historic District NRHP Nomination* (City of Winchester, Virginia). NRHP nomination for expansion to district to include 20<sup>th</sup>-century resources.

*Principal Investigator/Ellis-Bell Archaeological Site* (Fredericksburg, Virginia). Phase III archaeological study and archival research of 1830s kiln site.

*Principal Investigator/Historic Tudor Place and Gardens* (Washington, D.C.). All phases of cultural resource studies and preservation planning on a dozen archaeological and architectural projects throughout the historic plantation. Received the DC Excellence in Historic Preservation Award for this work.

*Principal Investigator/Shops at Dakota Crossing/HUD Cultural Resource Studies and SHPO Coordination* (Washington, D.C.). Phase I and Phase II cultural resource investigations, coordination of resource eligibility, and authorship of Memorandum of Agreement.

*Principal Investigator/Southeast High Speed Rail Corridor Study* (Raleigh, North Carolina, to Washington D.C.). Cultural resource studies and multi-state project effect coordination for 200+-mile long rail corridor.

*Principal Investigator/ESNG Jennersville and Parkersburg Project* (Chester County, Pennsylvania). Cultural resource studies and SHPO coordination for new 10-mile gas line in Pennsylvania.

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## **APPENDIX D: SITE FORM**

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## Snapshot

Date Generated: November 19, 2019

**Site Name:** Strawberry Run Site  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Lithic quarry, Other  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** Site 1

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ALEXANDRIA  
**County/Independent City:** Alexandria (Ind. City)  
**Physiographic Province:** Coastal Plain  
**Elevation:** 105  
**Aspect:** Facing West  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 0 - 2  
**Acreage:** 1.160  
**Landform:** Terrace, Interior Stream  
**Ownership Status:** Local Govt  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Industry/Processing/Extraction  
**Site Type:** Lithic quarry  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**DHR Time Period:** Middle Archaic Period  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** Site represents a location where prehistoric populations were exploiting quartzite cobbles exposed in the banks of Strawberry Run. The recovery of a Halifax point dates the site to the Middle Archaic period, although other components may be present as well.  
-----  
June 2019

### Component 2

**Category:** Military/Defense  
**Site Type:** Other  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro-American  
**DHR Time Period:** Civil War  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** Several impacted projectiles were recovered in valley floor, suggesting that soldiers from nearby fort used site to discharge weapons to unload.

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data
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## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase II

#### Project Staff/Notes:

Field Director: Joe Blondino  
Principal Investigator: Kerri Barile

#### Project Review File Number:

No Data

#### Sponsoring Organization:

No Data

#### Organization/Company:

Dovetail CRG

#### Investigator:

Joe Blondino

#### Survey Date:

9/26/2019

#### Survey Description:

Phase II site evaluation with close-interval (25-foot) shovel testing and excavation of four 3-foot square Test Units.

#### Current Land Use

Park

#### Date of Use

9/25/2019 12:00:00 AM

#### Comments

No Data

#### Threats to Resource:

Erosion, Other

#### Site Conditions:

Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity

#### Survey Strategies:

Historic Map Projection, Metal Detection, Observation, Subsurface Testing, Surface Testing

#### Specimens Collected:

Yes

#### Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

Yes

#### Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

1 Halifax projectile point  
19 angular debris  
4 bifaces  
5 cores  
5 tested cobbles  
194 debitage  
30 FCR  
1 Minié ball  
5 round balls  
2 buckshot

#### Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

Numerous tested cobbles and large flakes were observed in the streambed and along its banks, but only a representative sample was collected.

#### Current Curation Repository:

Dovetail CRG, Fredericksburg, VA

#### Permanent Curation Repository:

Alexandria Archaeology

#### Field Notes:

Yes

#### Field Notes Repository:

Dovetail CRG, Fredericksburg, VA

#### Photographic Media:

Digital

#### Survey Reports:

Yes

#### Survey Report Information:

Joseph R. Blondino, Kevin McCloskey, and Jonas Schnur  
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Approximately 3.72-Strawberry Run Project Area and Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0240, City of Alexandria, Virginia. Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia. 2019.

#### Survey Report Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia

#### DHR Library Reference Number:

No Data

#### Significance Statement:

Following Phase I survey, site was recommended as potentially eligible due to the relative rarity of preserved prehistoric sites in Alexandria. Artifacts were recovered from unplowed soils, and materials recovered from the surface within and adjacent to the stream channel represented quarrying of quartzite cobbles exposed in the stream banks, making this a relatively rare site type for Alexandria. Following Phase II evaluation, it was noted that eroded and disturbed soils existed near the stream channel and that the artifact distributions showed no significant concentrations marking particular activity areas. Given the lack of spatial patterning, eroded and disturbed soils observed in the Phase II investigations, and the lack of subsurface features, it is unlikely that any further significant information about prehistoric quarrying in Alexandria can be gained from site 44AX0240. Likewise, the Civil War component within the site was limited, and no evidence was seen of any features or intact soils representing a Civil War occupation beyond discharge of weapons in non-battle contexts. As such Dovetail recommends that the site is not eligible for NRHP listing.

#### Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:

Recommended Not Eligible

#### Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:** No Data

## Event Type: Survey:Phase I

### Project Staff/Notes:

Field Director - Joseph Blondino  
Principal Investigator - Kerri Barile

**Project Review File Number:** No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:** No Data

**Organization/Company:** Dovetail CRG

**Investigator:** Joe Blondino

**Survey Date:** 6/17/2019

### Survey Description:

The Phase I survey consisted of shovel test pits, metal detecting, and surface collection. Following the identification of a prehistoric site that could not be avoided by the proposed project, a Phase II evaluation was conducted. The Phase II study involved close-interval shovel testing and test unit excavation.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	6/17/2019 12:00:00 AM	Site is in Fort Williams Park

**Threats to Resource:** Erosion, Other

**Site Conditions:** Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity

**Survey Strategies:** Observation, Subsurface Testing, Surface Testing

**Specimens Collected:** Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:** Yes

### Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

1 Halifax point  
1 Stage I biface, quartz  
1 Stage I biface, quartzite  
1 core, quartz  
1 core, quartzite  
2 tested cobbles, quartzite  
5 quartz debitage  
14 quartzite debitage  
1 possible anvil stone

### Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

Several tested cobbles and other byproducts of quarrying/early-stage lithic reduction were observed in stream channel and not collected.

**Current Curation Repository:** Dovetail CRG, Fredericksburg VA

**Permanent Curation Repository:** Alexandria Archaeology

**Field Notes:** Yes

**Field Notes Repository:** Dovetail CRG, Fredericksburg, VA

**Photographic Media:** Digital

**Survey Reports:** Yes

### Survey Report Information:

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Approximately 3.72-Strawberry Run Project Area and Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AXxxxx, City of Alexandria, Virginia

**Survey Report Repository:** Dovetail CRG; Alexandria Archaeology

**DHR Library Reference Number:** No Data

**Significance Statement:** Following Phase I survey, site was recommended as potentially eligible due to the relative rarity of preserved prehistoric sites in Alexandria. Artifacts were recovered from unplowed soils, and materials recovered from surface within stream channel represent quarrying of quartzite cobbles, making this a relatively rare site type for Alexandria.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:** Recommended Potentially Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :** D

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:** No Data